# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 65. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

### HEAVY FORGERIES IN NEW YORK.

### $100,000 Gone Where, Etc.

### Rich Times in North Carolina.

### Who Runs the Government?

### Poison and the Knife.

### Commander Williams, the Brave Man.

### What He Did for an English Crew.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### THE CAPITAL.

**How the Government at Washington Runs Itself.**

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says:—

For a time, the all-absorbing questions were, Who runs the administration? who is Grant's confidential adviser? The conundrum died out for lack of interest, for it was discovered that Grant had nothing to do with the administration. The king smoked and said nothing, and the Government run itself.

"If this matter belonged to Cox's department," said an influential gentleman to me one day, "he could accomplish something, but it pertains to the State Department.

"But can't we get some influence to bear upon Grant?"

"It would not do any good. He would turn it over at once to Fish, and that would be an end of it."

"But are not grave questions like this discussed in Cabinet, where Cox and Belknap can have an influence?"

"Well, yes, when the heads of department see fit to introduce it. But each member feels that he is running his own machine, and there is an understanding not to interfere with each other."

On further investigation I found this to be the fact:—We have seven Presidents; Fish controls the State Department, without reference to any one; Boutwell is lord of the Treasury; Cox conducts the Interior, and Belknap the Navy Department, and so throughout. The President is a solemn, silent, smoking figure-head, with abundance of time to put on a white choker and swallow-tail, and attend every entertainment to which any one may invite him. I meet him frequently upon the streets, mooning along, with a cigar in mouth, and ungloved hands behind his back.

When we come to look further, we find that the State Department is worked by that learned old muff, Caleb Cushing.

We all know that when the morbose Fish finds himself in trouble, he calls on Caleb. Caleb waked up a friend of mine to read him that famous Alabama despatch, and tried after to wake up the venerable Sardine for the same purpose, but failed. We cannot be said to have any foreign policy, but we have Caleb, and that is quite as good.

If the resurrected statesman of the State Department could only be induced to call on that other old case of pigeon-holes, called Governor Black, and add the erudite Sumner, they would fetch the department to within about a century of the present time.

The breezy Porter is master of the navy, while an absurd law and an unjust rank make General Tecumseh obnoxious to the War Department; and he would be master there, but for Belknap, who stands very obstinately on his own heels.

For the first time, I say, in our history, we make an approach to the bureaucracy of France, under the monarchy. Such a Government means routine at home and drilling abroad. In our foreign affairs we have no policy, and, at home, his Serene Highness fires another cigar, and says:—"Better move on without change," for another year, although the people are burdened to the death with heavy taxation and hard times. We have had a year of this sort of thing, with the grim prospect of having, in another, the Democratic party intervene; and, when it does, our excellent President will quietly swing over, and smoke silently on the other side.

### A DESPERATE SUICIDE.

**An Insane Man Takes Strychnine and then Cuts His Throat with a Razor.**

The Louisville *Journal* of the 14th instant says:—

Last week a man, who gives his name as S. T. Vass, and who says he is from Danville, Va., arrived in this city and stopped at the boarding-house of William Balmer, on Market street, between Fifth and Sixth. Saturday night he talked and acted strangely, but no one paid any attention to him.

Early yesterday morning, as one of the servants was passing the door of the room occupied by Vass, groans were heard. The proprietor proceeded at once to the room, and found Vass lying upon the bed bleeding profusely from a wound in his throat, and groaning as if in great anguish. He stated to Mr. Balmer that he was tired of living and wished to die, and had taken strychnine and then cut his throat with a razor. Dr. Rogers was immediately called in and antidotes administered, and the wound in his throat, which was about two inches long and half an inch deep, dressed.

He says that during the war he served in the Confederate army, and was a member of the 18th Virginia, Colonel Robert E. Withers; that he lost his property and relations during the war, and that about two years ago his wife died, since which time his mind has been affected. Sometimes for days together he is perfectly rational, but at other times he becomes insane, and while in this state he is seized with an uncontrollable desire to take his life. This, he says, is the third attempt he has made at self-destruction. Two weeks ago, at Bowling Green, Ky., he twice took strychnine, but each time it was discovered in time to save his life. He says that yesterday morning after the poison he had taken began to take effect, the pain was so intolerable and the spasms so severe that he tried to cut his throat to put an end to his life, but the frequency of the spasm prevented the successful accomplishment of the deed. When rational he seems sorry that he attempted to take his life, but says the moment reason begins to totter on her throne he is unable to resist the desire to commit suicide. He says he believes that if he could get employment, so that his mind would be diverted from the sad past, his mind would recover its balance. From his manner and conversation it is evident that he has seen better days.

### DREADFUL ACCIDENT.

**An Old Lady, Seventy Years of Age, Shockingly Injured.**

On Saturday evening last a lady about seventy years of age, Mary Gracer, had both legs broken on one of the railroad tracks at East St. Louis.

The Belleville train was backing down the track at the Broadway crossing, when the rear end of one of the cars struck and dashed into fragments the wagon of a farmer who was injudiciously undertaking to cross the rails. The farmer, Mr. Matthias Hummel of Freeburg, was unhurt, but the other occupant of the vehicle, his aged relative, Mrs. Gracer, had both limbs broken below the knee, and received severe internal injuries besides. She was at once removed to proper quarters and surgically attended to.

In the event of her death there will be, of course, a legal investigation of the circumstances attending the accident, and it may then be learned who, if any one, is to be blamed. It is not an unusual occurrence for trains to cross Broadway without the ringing of the engine bell; but persons who were present on this occasion say that in this instance the bell was rung, and that the watchman, the conductor, and the brakeman on the train shouted out to Hummel, and in time, to keep back, but that he paid no attention to the warning. Apparently he failed to understand it.

### RICH TIMES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

**Bonds, Carpet-Baggers, and Natives—The Legislature Intervene.**

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 12.—Before the war there were a large number of men in this State who were Old-line Whigs. Among them was a speculator in merchandise named George Washington Swepson. After the war was ended, and the State (N. C.) Convention came up, "in the course of human events," Swepson gained notoriety as a lobbyist. He cultivated the friendship of a man named Littlefield, who had come from Philadelphia, and whose ancestors were among those of the Pilgrim's ancestors who came from New England to the Quaker metropolis. Littlefield had known W. W. Holden when he was in mediocre circumstances, and when Holden was the sole editor of the Raleigh *Standard*, a radical Republican paper published in North Carolina. When Holden became Governor he ostensibly sold out to Littlefield. Holden, who controlled the State Legislature, secured the State printing for Littlefield, and Holden went "snacks" on the profits of the State printing, which was an agreeable proceeding for them. Swepson and Littlefield embraced, and then they took in W. J. Hawkins. The trio formed a ring. Sixteen million dollars in bonds were issued for proposed railroad enterprise. The ring got control of the disposition of these bonds. Only $1,300,000 of the bonds has been accounted for satisfactorily. Swepson has fled the State. The State Legislature has issued the following:—

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That all acts framed at the last session of the Legislature making appropriations to railroad companies be and the same are hereby repealed. That all bonds of the State which have been issued under the said acts now in the hands of any president or other officers of the corporations be immediately returned to the Treasurer.

That the moneys in the State Treasury which were levied and collected under the provisions of the acts mentioned in section one of this act are hereby appropriated to the use of the State Government, and shall be credited to the counties of the State upon the tax to be assessed for the year 1870, in proportion to the amount collected from them respectively.

### LIVELY MILL.

**How a Female Book Agent Fought.**

The Chillicothe (Ohio) *Tribune*, of a recent date, says:—"An interesting scene occurred at the Browning House on Wednesday morning, which drew together a considerable concourse of witnesses. It was nothing less than the spectacle of a woman cowhiding two men. It seems that Mrs. Gray, an agent engaged in selling Mark Twain's book, 'The Innocents Abroad,' has been stopping at the Browning House for some time. For some reason or other, the proprietor notified her, a few days since, to leave the premises, as he would not board her there any longer. She accordingly left, but returned on Monday morning to pay her bill and take away her luggage. She went with a cowhide, and, in the course of conversation with the proprietor, took offense at something he said to her and struck him several times with her weapon. He bore the strokes with considerable fortitude for a while; but finally, getting tired of them, he struck her in the face, and at the suggestion of the clerk pushed her down the hall stairs. Arriving at the front door in this hasty and summary manner, she got her eye on the clerk, who was about mounting to go to the cars, when she went for him with renewed vigor. Seizing him by the coat-tail as he was climbing to the driver's seat, she pulled him back and lashed him furiously over the face. For a time he attempted to evade the blows; then he undertook to rush up to her, in the view of seizing the cowhide or catching her hand; but she plied the weapon so vigorously as to keep him at bay. At length, however, he succeeded in approaching her, threw her down on the pavement, and gave her a few kicks by way of emphasizing his earnestness. He then retired from the field. The woman gathered herself up from the ground, put her cowhide under her arm, and coolly walked off down the street. The parties were immediately arrested, taken before the City Recorder, and fined.

### BRIGHAM YOUNG'S MINES.

**The Forbidden Wealth of Utah.**

A Salt Lake City letter contains the following:—An argument of the Mormons, and the one on which they lay the greatest stress, is that they found this country a wilderness; they have irrigated and otherwise improved it, and now it is a garden, etc., etc. Now compare the progress of the Territory of Utah with that of any of the Western States or Territories settled since, nearly all of which have had a similar average population. Regard the opportunities afforded for coining money given by the repeated floods of emigration to the West through this Territory; the facilities enjoyed and improved for pickings by Johnson's army of occupation in 1858, and then consider the fact that Utah is today the richest mineral district in the United States.

The "President" has for years discountenanced not only mining but prospecting through his domains. Up to last June the few who went out on such errands did not return, and have not since been heard from, or have been warned off, which means a great deal here. Since that time placer digging has been going on at Bingham's canon, some twenty miles from here, and notwithstanding the lack of water, over $150,000 in gold dust have been bought by the two banking houses here, and it is estimated that three times that amount has been sent to San Francisco for assay and coinage.

The silver mines of Cottonwood and other canons are now attracting the most attention. One firm has shipped three hundred car loads of ore to San Francisco in the past four months, some of it bringing $269 a ton in silver, aside from forty per cent. of lead, which covers the freight and other expenses, but the average yield has been about $150 a ton.

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NOBODY writes with a more gushing earnestness than M. Victor Hugo. Madame Garcia, wife of Dr. Garcia, Minister of the Argentine Confederation at Washington, having written a book on the Pampas, sent a copy to M. Hugo, who replied as follows:—

Madame:—Your book has captivated me.
—I owe it good and charming hours.
—You have opened me a new and unknown world.
—You write an excellent French, and it is really charming to see your American thoughts expressed in our European language.
—In your novel there is both drama and landscape.
—The landscape is grandiose, the drama is exceedingly touching.
—I thank you, Madame, and I lay at your feet my homages. VICTOR HUGO.

—This is all very proper; but if we had written a book, we should have preferred a criticism upon it just a little less palpitating. And, moreover, we should not care to be called "charming" twice in one short note. We should wish something a little more solid than adjectives, which are beautiful parts of speech in their way, as partridges are fine birds.
—But then always partridges!
—Always adjectives!
—Ah!

### BURLINGAME.

**The Funeral in St. Petersburg—The Queen of Prussia's Condolences.**

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 26.—Since Mr. Burlingame's death very many expressions of sympathy have been received from all quarters. The members of the Corps Diplomatique, some of whom had met the Chinese Mission in other capitals, and respected and esteemed its chief, felt very much grieved at their loss. Many ladies have written or called with offers of service. Among the telegrams of condolence sent from all parts of Europe is one from the Queen of Prussia, in which she expresses her heartfelt sympathy with Mrs. Burlingame in her deep affliction.

By the desire of the family the funeral services were as simple as possible, and all display and ceremonies were avoided. At 11 o'clock this morning the Episcopal burial service was read over the body by the Rev. Mr. Thomson of the British Chapel, in the presence of the family and some immediate friends. Soon afterwards the coffin was removed to the British Chapel on the English quay. There was a simple black hearse, accompanied, as usual here, by six attendants dressed in black with crape streamers to their hats. A single carriage followed, and an escort of mounted police. A large crowd had gathered near the hotel and along the Nevsky Prospekt and the quay, evidently expecting a pompous pageant. With the reverence that the Russian always manifests in the presence of the dead, all hats were removed as the hearse passed by. The coffin was placed on a trestle in the vestry-room until the hour appointed for the funeral service. The body after being embalmed was deposited in a plain wooden coffin, and that in a lead one, which was covered with black cloth, trimmed with white and silver, with heavy tassels at the corners, and silver handles. On a silver plate on the top was the simple inscription: "Anson Burlingame, born at Berlin, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1822; died at St. Petersburg February 23, 1870." On the coffin were several wreaths of immortelles, camelias, and laurel.

The chancel of the church, the organ loft, and the pew of the British Ambassador were completely hung with black cloth. A little after 2 o'clock, when the mourners had all assembled, the organ began to play a dirge and the procession entered. It was headed by the rector and curate in supplices and hoods of masters of arts, then the coffin borne by the pall bearers, the sons of Mr. Burlingame, the two Chinese Ministers, the friends of the family, other members of the Chinese legation, the *Corps Diplomatique*, and high officials of the court and public men. The pall was borne by the English and French Ambassadors, Sir Andrew Buchanan and General Fleury; the United States Minister, Mr. Curtin; M. de Westmann, adjunct Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Stremoonkoff, Director of the Asiatic Department; General Vlangally, the Russian Minister at Pekin, General Pomutz, the United States Consul; and M. de Champs, the Secretary of the Chinese legation. Among the persons present were all the members of the diplomatic body in full uniform. Prince Lieven, Grand Master of Ceremonies, Prince Galitzin, Marshal of the Palace, Count Nostitz, Baron Bode, General Trenoff, the Grand Master of Police, the Aide-de-Camp of the Emperor, officials of the Foreign Office, officers of the army and navy, and most of the American and English residents. It was a strange sight, this quiet English chapel, with a painting of the Crucifixion over the altar, these generals and diplomats in brilliant uniform, and these Chinese in their odd dresses, surrounding the coffin of an American in this far-off city. The Chinese seemed more affected than others, and for the first time pagans were performing a tribute of Christian worship to a lost friend. The simple burial service was soon over, and all quietly dispersed. The coffin was afterwards carried down by a few friends who remained to the church vault, where it will stay till it is removed to America.

### HEAVY FORGERIES.

**Wall Street Frauds—Banks Victimized to a Large Amount—How it was Done.**

Some important forgeries have just been discovered among the banks in the neighborhood of Wall street, New York, committed, it is said, by the aid of a patent ink erasure by which figures and words were blotted out and others substituted in their places, the whole being so neatly and carefully done as to escape detection. A check drawn by Messrs. Fisk & Hatch on the Fourth National Bank, for $56, was altered, after certification, to $5600; another drawn by Vermilye & Co., for $50, on the Bank of Commerce, was changed to $15,000.

Another on the St. Nicholas Bank, for $30, was altered to $6000, but the attempt at fraud in this case was discovered in time to prevent its success. The checks were altered after being certified, and then deposited by the payer with the National Mechanics' Banking Association, the money against them being subsequently drawn out by the depositors before the fraud was discovered. The forgeries were first discovered at the Clearing House, and there is quite a dispute between the banks as to where the loss shall rest.

It is reported that several other checks were altered and successfully negotiated, the forger realizing a very large sum, but the officers of the banks were very unwilling to give information, while the firms who gave the checks were equally reticent, and no definite figures could be arrived at. Mr. Vail, Cashier of the Bank of Commerce, when asked to give the particular names of the parties, amounts, etc., said:—"I will not; with all due respect to the newspapers, we can attend to our own business. We do not wish any interference." The same spirit prevailed in all the other banks and offices where information was applied for in regard to this matter, although in other places the replies were made in a more polite and mild form.

It is rumored that the successful forger has bagged and escaped with over a hundred thousand dollars, and that the matter is being hushed up and smoothed over to prevent the true state of things coming before the public.

### OUR HERO.

**The Late Commander Williams, of the Oneida—How He Once "Saved Every Soul" on an English Ship.**

BALTIMORE, Monday, March 14.—Messrs. Editors Baltimore *American*:—The first act in the life of Midshipman Edward P. Williams, late commander of the ill-fated Oneida, was to save the captain and crew of the British ship Cleopatra, off St. John, N. B., in the year 1853, while Mr. Williams was attached to the United States sloop-of-war Decatur. I was gunner of the Decatur, and Mr. Williams and Mr. Lewis A. Kimberly (now commander) were also attached to her. On the night of the 28th of July, 1853, we fell in with the English ship Cleopatra, from Liverpool bound to Quebec, in a sinking condition. Midshipmen Kimberly and Williams volunteered to go aboard of her with a crew of fresh men, and try to save her and get her into Quebec, but she filled and capsized, and had to be abandoned. It was a dark, stormy night, and after much danger and exposure the officers of the ill-fated ship were got on board our ship with safety. Midshipman E. P. Williams was in charge of the boat that brought them to us, and upon getting on board Captain William C. Whittle asked if all were safe? Williams replied:—"I have saved every soul, sir!" And he had. I inclose a letter written by the English captain to Captain Whittle after his arrival on board our ship. You will see it is seventeen years old. The Cleopatra had a crew of twenty-eight men besides her captain and mate.

WILLIAM HARCOURT,
Baltimore Post Office.

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UNITED STATES SHIP DECATUR, AT SEA, August 1, 1853.—Dear Sir:—Having lost log book papers, I respectfully request you to furnish me with a statement, within your knowledge, concerning the loss of the British ship Cleopatra, under my command, on her voyage from Liverpool to Quebec, abandoned on the night of the 28th ult. By so doing you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully, JOHN TRAVITT,

Late Master ship Cleopatra, of St. John, N. B.
W. C. Whittle, Esq., Commander United States ship Decatur.

### THE EQUINOCTIAL GALE.

**Cellars Filled with Water and Houses Blown Down—The Tracks of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads Washed Away.**

The storm of wind and rain of yesterday morning, and which may be set down as the second of the series of equinoctial storms, did much damage. The wind blew a gale from the east and the rain fell in torrents, flooding the streets, washing away the snow, and overflooding the sidewalks, in many instances doing much mischief along the docks and in the lower part of the town. The tide in the North and East rivers and in the Bay was very high, and along Greenwich and South streets the cellars were nearly all filled with water.

Early in the morning the gable wall of the three-story brick building on the northwest corner of Thirty-first street and Fourth avenue was blown down by a violent gust. The house was occupied by two families, but no one was injured.

THE EFFECT IN BROOKLYN.

In Brooklyn the streets were miniature rivers. The huts at Hamilton avenue point were completely swamped, and the foundations of several buildings in Fifteenth street and a portion of the sidewalk on Fifth avenue were washed away by the flood. In the upper districts a number of houses were unroofed.

RAILROADS WASHED AWAY.

In the vicinity of Hunter's Point much damage was done. The track of the Long Island Railroad at Dutch Hills was washed away, and the Flushing Railroad was also injured at the same point, about five rods of its embankment being carried away. The early trains from Flushing passed over, but as the 8:30 train attempted to pass the track gave way, settling about four feet. The rails being connected held together, but the cars uncoupled, and the patent steam-brakes stopped the train almost instantly, neither the engine nor any of the cars going off the track. The train arrived safely at Hunter's Point, and the track was repaired by the middle of the afternoon.

The low land along the roads was covered with water, and for a time it was thought that Newtown bridge would be swept away. The roads leading to Calvary Cemetery were inundated, the ferry-boats to New York did not run regularly, the passengers had to wade through mud and slush two and three feet deep who came in by early trains as far as the break, and, last of all, hire conveyances at enormous rates to carry them to Hunter's Point.

TROUBLE IN NEW JERSEY.

In New Jersey the storm was equally violent. The flats were inundated, and the people living in the shanties located there fled for their lives. A frame building in Jersey City, just finished, was blown down, and a dwelling-house in Grove street was completely unroofed. Trees came crushing down in the streets of Bergen and Hudson City, and for a time it seemed as though many houses would be prostrated, but the fierce gale abated, fortunately, without injury to life or limb.—*N. Y. World to-day.*

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Verdict—Illicit Distillery.**

*U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.*

In the case of property claimed by John M. Kelly, before reported, the jury this morning rendered a verdict for the claimant.

The case tried to-day was that of the United States vs. real estate claimed by Michael White, which was an information of forfeiture of premises at York and Susanna streets, on the ground that a distillery was carried on there in fraud of the revenue with the knowledge and consent of White, who owned the property. The claimant denied any knowledge of the fraud that was being practised on his premises. On trial.

**Commissioner Delano.**

Commissioner Delano was in court sitting beside the Judge this morning, enjoying the dry details of this little Richmond case.

**Insurance Suit.**

*Nisi Prius—Judge Read.*

Anna L. Burroughs vs. The North American Life and Accident Insurance Company, formerly the North American Transit Insurance Company. This is an action upon a $5000 policy of insurance effected in September, 1866, by Garnet Burroughs, deceased, payable to his widow, the plaintiff in this case.

It is alleged that in September, 1867, during a visit to a relative near Trenton, New Jersey, Mr. Garrett accidentally fell upon a pitchfork, which inflicted such wounds in his stomach that he died four days afterwards. Upon his death the policy became payable to his wife, which, however, was refused upon demand, and hence this suit follows. On trial.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph—2 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

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|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Con. Stock | 97 | Pacific Mail Steam. | 33¾ |
| do. scrip | 94¾ | Western Union Tele | 33¾ |
| N. Y. & Erie Rail. | 25½ | Toledo & Wabash R. | 45 |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 96½ | Mil. & St. Paul R.com | 58 |
| Mich. South. & N.I.R. | 86½ | Mil. & St. Paul R.pref. | 72 |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 98 | Adams Express | 61 |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 70¾ | Wells, Fargo & Co. | 20 |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 84½ | United States | 48¼ |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 118¾ | Tennessee 6s, new | 49¾ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 98¾ | Gold | 112¾ |

Market dull.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, March 17.—Cotton firmer, and 500 bales middling uplands sold at 22¾c. State and Western Flour dull, and prices favor buyers; Southern dull and drooping. Wheat dull and drooping. Corn scarce and 1c. higher; new mixed Western, 88@97c.; new yellow Jersey, $1·01; new yellow Western, $1·00½. Oats firmer; State, 60@62c.; Western 54c., in store. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $25·62@25·75. Lard quiet; steam in tierces, 14@14¼c. Whisky dull at 98@98½c.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, March 17.—Cotton firm at 22c. Flour firm and low grades in good demand; Howard Street superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@6; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $4·75@5; do. extra, $5·25@5·75; do. family, $6·25@7; City Mills superfine, $4·75@5·50; do. extra, $5·50@6. Wheat firm; Pennsylvania red, $1·25@1·27; receipts small. Corn quiet; white, 91@93c.; yellow, 92@93c. Oats 54@55c. Rye firm at $1·05; Western, 96c. Provisions quiet and unchanged. Whisky firm at 97c.

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—An Auburn gentleman who wished to sell his house advertised in the *Advertiser*, but received no applicants. His neighbor, who also wished to sell his house, did not advertise, but received numerous offers. Here was a mystery, but examination showed that the party advertising had mistaken the number of his house, and was offering that of his neighbor. A change in the figures was at once made.

—A writer in the Hartford *Post* declares that everybody has lost confidence in Yale as a boating college, and thinks it is all owing to a want of active sympathy between the students generally and the crew which annually contests vainly at Worcester. He complains that a membership of a boat crew at Yale is not with the students such an honor as it ought to be, and contends that an oarsman "ought to outrank a scholar or a chess-player, or a wooden-fork (*sic*) man, or any other position in the college world."

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### THE CITY OF BOSTON HOAX.

### The Bogus News in England.

### The Great Equinoctial Storm.

### Albany Temperance Convention.

### Attempt to Burn a Vessel.

### Financial and Commercial

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**The City of Boston Canard—Card from Mr. A. C. Wilson.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

LONDON, March 17.—At noon yesterday a copy of a private telegram was handed to me by the Government Superintendent of the Stock Exchange Telegraph Office, announcing the arrival of the steamship City of Boston at Queenstown, in tow of the City of Durham.

The despatch had reached London via Manchester, a course not unusual in case of a gorge on the direct Liverpool lines. The news was accepted here without question, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested on the Exchanges of Liverpool, and excited crowds gathered under the windows of Inman's office, and equal excitement and enthusiasm pervaded all the Exchanges of London.

The evening papers, even as late as 7 P. M., published the announcement of the steamer's arrival as an undoubted fact. Having telegraphed you the news as furnished me thus apparently from reliable authority, I sent off despatches to Queenstown and Liverpool, seeking confirmation and details.

The fact that Inman's lookout at Queenstown had not heard of the City of Boston I sent to you, and you received it hours before any doubt existed in London or on the Continent as to the safety of the vessel.

(Signed) ALEXANDER C. WILSON,
Agent New York Associated Press.

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

PARIS, March 17.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 73f. 25c.

ANTWERP, March 17.—The petroleum market opened quiet at 57f. 25c.

BREMEN, March 17.—Petroleum yesterday opened and closed quiet.

HAMBURG, March 17.—Petroleum closed heavy yesterday.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Detention of Mails—The Temperance Convention.**

ALBANY, March 17.—The Western mails are all behind time this morning, owing to the obstructions caused by the snow.

The State Temperance Association adopted a platform embodying their principles, and declaring that they would seek the nomination for political positions of those only who will endorse their principles, and will vote for no others. They also adopted resolutions calling on the Legislature to repeal all license laws to sell liquors, and to pass a law allowing the people in a county, town, or city to decide by a majority on the license question; also, against the encouraging of sectarian schools by appropriating the people's money to their support; also, recommending the organization of temperance voters in every school district; prevailing on each voter to sign a pledge that he will vote only for prohibitory men.

**The Storm in New York—Trains Delayed.**

BINGHAMPTON, March 17.—The snow in this section of the State is the heaviest of the season. Five trains on the Erie Railroad are here and cannot proceed westward. The passengers are from New York. The Syracuse and Binghampton road is impassable at present, but trains will be started this evening or to-morrow morning.

Trains of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western road were behind yesterday, but will be on time this afternoon. The same is reported of the Susquehanna and Albany trains.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, March 17.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 112¾. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 110; do. 1864, do., 109; do. 1865, do., 109¾; do. do. new, 108; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109; 10-40s, 105½; Virginia 6s, new, 70; Missouri 6s, 91¾; Canton Company, 60½; Cumberland preferred, 27; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97¼; Erie, 25½; Reading, 96½; Adams Express, 61¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 86½; Illinois Central, 140; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 98; Chicago and Rock Island, 118½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 193½; Western Union Telegraph, 32¾.

### *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**The Massachusetts Legislature.**

BOSTON, March 17.—The Massachusetts State Senate has rejected the Liquor License bill recently adopted by the House by a vote of 22 to 17.

**Funeral of General Ripley.**

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 17.—The funeral of General James W. Ripley, who died at Hartford last night, will take place on Friday. General Ripley was commandant at the Springfield Armory from 1840 to 1854.

**The Storm in Vermont.**

BENNINGTON, Vt., March 17.—The severest snow storm and gale known here for years raged yesterday. The Mount Anthony Observatory was blown down and much other damage was done.

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**Attempt to Destroy a Vessel.**

NORFOLK, March 17.—An attempt was made early this morning, by an incendiary, to destroy the barque Aphrodite, lying at the dock. Fire was communicated to the forecastle, but was extinguished by the watchman before much damage was done. The barque is loaded with cotton, but the cargo received no damage.

**St. Patrick's Day.**

The St. Patrick Societies of Norfolk and Portsmouth paraded the streets in a long procession to-day. The celebration of the day will close with a banquet to-night in Portsmouth. The weather is clear and pleasant.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, March 17, 1870.

The revival of activity in the loan market noticed yesterday is still more marked to-day. There is a fair demand for capital from the country, and as the banks are beginning to call in loans preparatory to the usual drain upon them for April, borrowers are in better force in the outside market than for many weeks past. The rates for all classes of loans are fully 1 per cent. higher than at the beginning of the week, and no new loans on call can be effected at less than 5 per cent. Prime discounts are moderately active at 6@8 per cent., 7 being the usual figure for first-class business notes.

Gold opened at 112, and fluctuated between that figure and 112¾, closing at the latter at noon.

Government bonds are quiet, and prices are steady.

Dullness reigns at the Stock Board, but prices show little change. In State loans there were sales of the coppon 5s at 96. City 6s were steady, with sales of the new bonds at 103.

Reading Railroad was quiet, with very limited sales at 48⅝. Pennsylvania Railroad was rather weak, with sales at 56⅝@56¼. Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 114; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42½ b. o., and Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55⅜.

Canal, Coal, and Passenger Railroad shares were not sought after. Small sales of Girard Bank at 60, and Mechanics' at 31¾.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $5000 City 6s, N. | b3.102 | $5000 Pa Cp 5s | 96 |
| $6800 | do. | b3.102 | 21 sh Read | s.85. 48⅝ |
| $1000 C & A m 6s, '89 | 93⅛ | 600 | do. | s. 48⅝ |
| abt$300 Leh R 6s | 90¼ | 100 | do. | b30. 48⅜ |
| 200 sh Penna. | s.b60. 56⅜ | 17 sh C & Am R. | s.114 |
| 100 | do. | 56⅜ | 20 sh Norrist'n R. | 77 |
| 400 | do. | s.b60. 56⅜ | 100 sh O C & A R. | b60 |
| 180 | do. | s. 56⅜ | | b60. 42¼ |
| 100 | do. | b60. 56⅜ | 200 | do. | s.b60. 43¼ |
| 10 | do. | 56⅜ | 50 | do. | s. 42 |
| 12 sh Girard Bk | 60 | 10 sh Mech Bank | 31½ |
| 8 | do. | 60 | 13 sh Leh V R. | s. 55⅜ |

JAY COOKE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 110@110¾; do., 1864, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1865, 109¾@109⅞; do., July, 1865, 108¼@108¾; do. do., 1867, 109¼@109⅝; do., 1868, 109¼@109⅝; 10-40s, 105⅞@106¼; Cur. 6s, 112¾@112¾. Gold, 112¾.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; do., 1862, 110@110¾; do. 1864, 109@109¾; do. 1865, 109¾@109¾; do. 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do. 1867, do. 109¾@109¾; do. 1868, do., 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 105⅞@106¼; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 112½@112¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 112¼@112¾; Silver, 110@112. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $855@865; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, $935@945; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, $155@165.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@115; 5-20s of 1862, 109¾@110; do. 1864, 109@109¾; do. 1865, 109¼@109⅝; do., July, 1865, 108@108¾; do., July, 1867, 109¼@109¾; do. July, 1868, 109¼@109¾; 5s, 10-40, 105⅞@106; U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 112½@112¾. Gold, 111¾@112.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 112 | 11·45 A. M. | 112¾ |
| 10 01 " | 112¼ | 11·47 " | 112¾ |
| 10 05 " | 112¼ | 11·50 " | 112¾ |
| 10·17 " | 112¼ | 12·00 M. | 112¾ |

—A convention of authracite coal operators, representing over four millions of tons, was held in Pottsville on Tuesday, and agreed on the following basis:—With coal at $2·50 per ton at Port Carbon, outside wages, $9; inside wages, $10; miners' wages, $12 per week; contract work reduced thirty per cent.; all advances twenty per cent., as heretofore.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 17.—The Flour market continues to be characterized by extreme dullness, and for common grades particularly, and prices are drooping. There is little or no shipping demand, and the home trade only operate from hand to mouth. About 500 bushels changed hands, including superfine at $4·25@4·50 ₱ barrel; extras, $4·62½@4·75; Northwestern extra family at $5@5·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@5·62½; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $5·25@5·65; and fancy lots at a higher figure. Rye Flour sells slowly at $4·62½. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of Wheat, although small, are in excess of the demand, and prices are weak. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at $1·23@1·25, and white at $1·40. Rye commands 95@97c. Corn is in fair request, and 4000 bushels yellow sold at 90c. in store, and some white at 93c. Oats move slowly; sales of 5000 bushels at 55c. for Pennsylvania and 52@53c. for Chicago No. 2. No sales of Barley or Malt.

There is a fair demand for Cloverseed, and 150 bushels sold at $8@8·12½. In Timothy and Flaxseed no change; some sales of the former at $5.

Whisky—There is not much demand; small sales of wood-bound packages at $1, and iron-bound at $1·01.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

(*By Telegraph.*)

NEW YORK, March 17.—Arrived, steamships Tripoli, from Liverpool via Boston, and Fah-Kee, from Bermuda.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 17

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....24 | 11 A. M.....32 | 2 P. M.....33

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr Theo. Dean, Phillips, Taunton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Henry May, Rackett, Somerset, do.
Schr Lizzie Bennett, Nelson, Norwich, do.
Schr M. Powell, Fenton, Stonington, do.
Schr G. A. Middleton, Campbell, Pawtucket, do.
Schr Lady Ellen, Doughty, Fall River, do.
Schr R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, do.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, Fall River, do.
Scur M. Smith, Tuston, Greenport, do.
Barge Ben Franklin, Donley, Newport, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship W. P. Clyde, Morgan, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer Jas. S. Green, Pace, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr John Shay, Fisher, 8 days from Darien, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co. 10th inst., lat. 33 30, long. 75 30, spoke schr Pedro A. Grau, from Philadelphia for Cienfuegos.
Schr Morning Light, Bower, from Pamunky river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.
Schr James B. Johnson, Smith, from Little Egg Harbor.
Schr James Diverty, Carroll, from Cape May.
Schr Sarah J. Fort, Fort, from New York.
Schr Wm. Miller, Johnson, from Millville.
Schr Fannie Harmer, Brooks, from Greenport.
Schr Transit, Rackett, from Greenport.
Schr Marietta, Smith, 3 days from Greenport, with guano to Christian & Co.
Schr Roxie J. Conner, Terry, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, ——, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

Bark Ocean Eagle, from Matanzas; brig

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### WILL THE VALUE OF INVESTMENTS FALL UNDER GOLD VALUES?

*From the N. Y. Times.*

A very practical question will come up in connection with the appreciation of the currency, or "the fall in gold"—how far it is to affect the value of investments. Here, for instance, a capitalist puts $100,000, with gold at 125, in a railway, whose debt is two-fifths of the value of the property, and gold subsequently sinks to 110. The amount of the shareholder's proportion of the debt is quite different in the two cases, provided gold is the absolute standard of value. In the first he holds $60,000 of property over and above his part of the indebtedness; in the last only $48,000. This principle may be applied generally to railroads and their debts. Their stock is often valued on a depreciated state of the currency, say with gold at 140, but when real values are reached their debts must take their real proportion, and market values of stock sink correspondingly.

So, theoretically, with real estate. The prices have been blown up by the rise in gold while the mortgages remain often the same. With a gold currency, or a paper but slightly depreciated, these prices must come down, and the debts which cover real estate will bear a much larger proportion to the value, and may finally, in many instances, eat up the property.

That this is true of commercial property no one of course doubts. If one of our wealthy sugar firms should hold sugar to the value of $100,000, bought when gold was at 125, having paid in cash $40,000, and gold should fall to 110, we can see that the loss in the different value of the debt would be as above with the railway stockholder.

But the practical question is, "Is gold the absolute standard of value for railroad property and for real estate?" If railroads and town lots could be exported, and were in demand all over the world, or even in every part of this country, and were portable and easily exchangeable, they would tend to follow exactly the value of gold. But a thousand local and incidental circumstances affect their money values. Thus, the Government during several years gave a vast business to various railroads, and enabled them to pay off old debts and to equip themselves with a valuable outfit. Their property, which appeared to be swollen by the paper currency, has not as yet perhaps much fallen in paper, and is, of course, in gold much higher than it was during the war. Again, immigration has settled new districts and given a new value to certain means of communication and trafic; as a consequence certain roads are doing a business so much larger as to meet the depreciation of the currency and to keep their gold value about the same. Others are more carefully managed, or have grown with the country, or have so much cheapened expenses that, despite the fall in general prices, their value remains about as it was.

So again with real estate. A rich stream of immigration has poured into certain States. It is cultivating land and developing new capacities in those regions. Land has really risen in value there, from legitimate causes, 50 to 150 per cent. As a natural consequence the acre retains, with gold at par, the same price which it had at 200. So with lots near large cities, and sometimes in city limits. There are thousands of exceptional influences affecting such property. For instance, there are beautiful sites within twenty miles of New York whose price has not been affected in any way by the rise or fall of gold, while there are others that have followed almost exactly the value of the paper dollar, and again others which were very low when gold was high, and are high now when gold is low. Public taste, the opening of new railroads, the means of communication, the reputation for health, and many like causes, determine the prices of such property far more than the Gold Exchange. In a large city, lots and buildings are more directly affected by the price of gold, because they are more easily exchanged and bought and sold; and the speculation induced by a redundant currency can more easily find an outlet in such purchases. On a broad scale, too, no doubt all real estate feels the effect somewhat of an inconvertible currency, but very slowly, and with many exceptions. We doubt, for instance, if the prices of good arable land throughout the Union have at all followed the value of the paper dollar. At this time we question if the fall in farming lands (taking an average through the United States) will at all equal the fall in gold. Who can say, too, that real estate in this city will follow the course of the gold market? To a certain degree it will, no doubt; but the question of value will depend on the relation of population to space, the new communications, the attractions of the parks, the state of business, and the local taxation, as well as a thousand other causes.

All that investors or holders of railroad property and real estate can do, is to look around and wisely select such property as has not been swollen in price by the currency, and is not too much laden with debts. The theory is undoubtedly true, that all values are either measured, or tend to be measured, by gold; but the fact has many exceptions, which must be judged of on their own merits, and where practical judgment is of more use than any economical science.

### IS OUR NAVY EXTRAVAGANTLY MANAGED?

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

When the present administration of the Navy Department came into power it had but a small allowance of funds and a large allowance of Secretary Welles' debts to pay; but it put forth all its energies, set men to work on the rotten old hulks that encumbered the navy yards, and by fitting in a timber here and a timber there had in the course of nine months thirty-eight vessels fitted for sea. These, however, are not enough to relieve the rotten hulks in foreign waters, some of which had to be sold abroad because the commanders-in-chief dared not send them home. When the appropriation was exhausted the Navy Department stopped work in the Bureaus of Construction and Steam Engineering, determined to expend no money not authorized by law. Then by a close calculation, cutting down in one bureau and paring down in another, it collected of its own funds appropriated by Congress four million dollars, which it simply asked of Congress permission to use to continue the work of resurrection.

One day's investigation into this matter was sufficient to have made members of Congress acquainted with the true state of the case. It was not an appropriation that the Secretary asked for, but a transfer from one bureau to another of money already in possession of the department, appropriated by Congress for naval purposes. The whole thing has, however, been so muddled and misrepresented by those who have charge of the matter in the committees that it has led to the project of sweeping the whole four millions into the Treasury, letting the navy whistle for its money. One ingenious mathematician in the House Committee of Appropriations took occasion, in the conference committee, to state that "Our navy is the most extravagant in the world, while the British navy is the most economical," thus showing that it would require a large book to contain all not known on the subject. He went on to inform the committee that the total amount appropriated for the British navy was but three millions of pounds sterling per annum, which assertion so startled his fellow-members that they dropped the discussion to give each other time to obtain further information on the subject.

Now, for the enlightenment of the said committee, we beg leave to state the facts in the case, which are copied from the British navy estimates for 1869, and which is an average estimate for preceding years, a few thousand dollars more or less. We find in the estimates referred to the following net amounts appropriated for the British navy, after deducting estimated extra receipts and repayments to be paid into the exchequer. These amounts foot up £10,238,990. At five dollars the pound sterling this amounts to, in gold, $51,194,950. This in currency would be $61,423,940. Now, by the same authority, we know that labor in England is just one-half of what it is in this country. Men in the dockyards there work ten hours a day, without reading newspapers during working time, and material is one-half the cost it is in the United States, as we can see by referring to our tariff. Therefore the same number of war vessels that are kept in commission by the British Government would cost $122,847,880 per annum if kept in commission by our Government, making a difference in the expenses of our navy and that of Great Britain during the last year of $102,847,880 in favor of our establishment. These are calculations that any boy of twelve years can make, and we commend to our legislators the study of their arithmetic.

In 1868 England had in commission one hundred and ninety vessels of war, all told, including line-of-battle ships, iron-cased vessels, frigates, corvettes, sloops, gunnery ships, stationary receiving and depot ships, troop ships, store ships, drill ships, tenders or tugs, guard ships of the coast guard, etc. The United States had in commission sixty-seven vessels, including wooden frigates, sloops, small gunboats, receiving ships, training ships for apprentices, store ships, training ships for midshipmen, tugs, iron clads, wooden sailing vessels, and gunnery ships. None of these exceed a frigate in size, and they number only one-third of the vessels in the Britihs navy. Taking the appropriations for our navy in 1868 and comparing them with the British estimates as above stated, it will be found that our expenditures were only one-sixth of those of the British, and even admitting that the labor and material expenses should be thrown out of the question, our expenditures still remain but one-third of those of the British navy. If, after this, a Republican Congress think proper to lay up our navy when the best interests of the country demand that it be put in order, they can do so; but they will be reminded from time to time by figures that cannot lie that there are persons who are not to be deceived by statements put forth in committees calculated to prevent the proper appropriation of money for the national defense.

The following are the estimates for the support of the French navy or the year 1870:—The total estimate for the support of the navy is 162,845,022 francs, equal to $32,569,004 (gold). The number of seamen (exclusive of officers) is 36,630. The number of mechanics, etc., is 23,400. This does not look as if our navy was such a tremendous affair.

### THE UNSOCIAL EVIL.

*From the St. Louis Republican.*

It may be safely assumed, we trust, that the most moderate bachelor and the most chronic spinster will, when the question is submitted to their impartial and unprejudiced judgment, concede, on general principles at least, that the institution of marriage is desirable and ought to be sustained and encouraged by every suitable means which can be brought to bear in that direction. The lonely masculine may deem single blessedness the best for him, and the unappropriated female may declare that a husband is not essential to her happiness, but both—if they be sensible people—will not hesitate to declare that, for the vast majority of man and woman kind, matrimony cannot be dispensed with, and that it is not less necessary to the security and prosperity of the State than to the well being of the individual. None but a few half crazy fanatics of either sex will venture to make a serious argument against these self-evident propositions, and yet it cannot be denied that a combination of circumstances and influences have, within the last dozen years, done very much to discourage marriage among that portion of society where it should be the most in vogue. The very rich are, in point of numbers, but a feeble minority; the very poor are, in point of moral weight, measurably deficient—the balance of power in the social system is held now, as it has been in the past two centuries, by what are usually termed the middle classes. These are the people upon whom the heaviest burden of responsibility depends, and whatever tends to loosen their principles, or break from them the bonds of proper restraint, is sure to have in the end an altogether pernicious and ruinous effect upon the whole community. The corruption and decay of the middle classes is the certain precursor of a nation's downfall; the virtue and contentment of the middle classes is the most reliable evidence of a nation's intrinsic greatness. This omnipotent element is composed mainly of the industrious and frugal, who, lacking on the one hand the skill, the courage, or the opportunity to acquire wealth, have, on the other, sufficient energy and self-respect to enable them to maintain a reputable standing, and enjoy a limited share of the luxuries of life. Their ranks are filled by the better grade of mechanics, tradesmen of limited means, subordinates occupying responsible positions in all the various business pursuits—men, in short, who seldom get beyond a narrow range of financial possibilities, but who are nevertheless absolutely essential to the existence of those above and below them, because they constitute the real bone and sinew of the land, the solid columns in the great army of workers. The fact must be patent to any careful observer of the times that comparatively few of these, if they listen to the dictates of prudence, can afford to marry; and, if they choose to take the risk involved in that step, there are more chances for pecuniary embarrassment and distress than at any former period of our history. Innumerable persons have tried the experiment of living on love, but, so far as we have been able to ascertain, each and every experiment has terminated in disastrous failure. Mutual affection, unchanging and unchangeable devotion, that form of connubial bliss which usually crops out in seasonable and unseasonable caresses—these are unquestionably good things to have in the house, but unless reinforced by less ethereal agencies, they will neither keep the house nor pay the rent thereof. The results of cookery are even more indispensable to our mundane existence than the blandishments of Cupid, and police regulations will not permit the abandonment of clothing by Darby and Joan, no matter how much they love one another. Shelter, food and raiment, then, the family must have. Can the class to which we allude procure them in suitable quantity and quality under the present regime? It is doubtful, to say the least. When our fathers and mothers commenced their married life, six or eight hundred dollars per annum was thought enough to justify a young man in asking the woman of his choice to share his lot, and a thousand dollars yearly income was considered almost a competency; but the lovers who now-a-days form a mutual joint stock company on no more capital than this are deemed exceedingly sanguine, if not exceedingly foolish and reckless. It is next to impossible, even with a guarantee of health, for a man to decently support himself, his wife, and child—saying nothing of children—on twelve hundred a year; and yet this is more than the average sum which mechanics, employes, and beginners in the learned professions can realize. No man with an atom of pride cares to march deliberately upon such uncertain ground as this; much less to involve an innocent and confiding girl and helpless offspring in the meshes of a poverty from which there is small likelihood of escape. He prefers—and cannot surely be blamed for the preference—to buffet the world alone; to endure his own discomforts philosophically, congratulating himself that none suffer with him.

The result of this determination is plainly observable. A majority of the young men in any given community are not seeking wives, and do not want to marry. Homes and domestic pleasures are reserved for the few and denied to the many; club life is becoming fashionable in the larger cities, and French ideas and usages in regard to the relations between the sexes are beginning to prevail to an alarming extent.

Can this growing evil be arrested? Can a reform be initiated and carried forward successfully until the desired end is gained? These are problems of infinitely more importance than those which Mrs. Stanton and Miss Dickinson are discussing and "orating" upon all over the country, and if our petticoated apostles of progress would do a little more missionary work among their own sex, they might assist in the securing of richer blessings than the gift of suffrage.

It cannot be denied that the non-marrying mania owes considerable strength to a potent influence which may, with propriety, be christened "Mrs. Grundyism." The American people have a marked tendency toward snobbery—a mean admiration and a mean fear of things in themselves essentially mean. Young people are unwilling to marry unless they can assume a certain status at once and keep it. They are not content to begin life as their parents began it, but insist upon beginning where their parents left off. A majority of the young women of our day, particularly, have a morbid admiration for style. They are taught to believe that to marry a poor man is the one unpardonable sin for whose terrible consequences there is neither atonement nor recompense in this world. To win a handsome establishment, to be able to wear purple and fine linen, fare sumptuously, roll about in an elegant equipage and be esteemed a bright, particular star in the firmament of "our best society"—these are the objects of ambition of too many of those gentle creatures who might, if they would, play a nobler part.

When women understand their real mission and are ready to fulfil it; when they are independent enough to despise the dictation of "Mr. Grundy," and live for themselves and those they love rather than the world; when, for the sake of an honest, manly heart, they are willing, if need be, to wear calico and dwell in two rooms—we shall probably be able to chronicle the rapid decline and speedy abolition of the Unsocial Evil.

### PROTECTION FOR FREE-TRADERS.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

The *World* sees fit to say that—

"It should be an argument with the Ways and Means in favor of a removal of the duty on hides and skins that the *Tribune* is able to agree with the *World in looking on the proposition to that effect as uncomplicated by any question of free trade or protection*, and meriting respectful attention on the mere business merits of the case. There are unpleasant rumors in connection with the retention of a duty that has been admitted, even in the Ways and Means, to be ill-advised, and is, as above indicated, condemned in the press of this city irrespective of party."

*Comments by the Tribune.*

The passage we have placed in italics above is, to speak mildly, a very grave mistake. The *Tribune* regards the demand of the leather men that hides and skins be admitted free of duty as a demand for protection pure and simple, and to be conceded, if at all, as a measure of protection. They now pay a duty of ten per cent. on imported hides, and are protected by duties of 25 to 35 per cent. on imported leather. They are asking that the duty which protects them be retained, and that the lower duty which they have to pay be abolished.

It may be wise and just to do what they solicit; but the *Tribune* has not said so, and cannot say so until it shall have received further light on the subject. We shall want to know, as preliminary, whether those who thus solicit increased protection believe in protection for others as well as for themselves. If they see fit to figure conspicuously at free trade meetings, and there declare that protection is unnecessary and injurious, the *Tribune* will be apt to conclude that theirs is a pursuit which—because of the exceptional cheapness in this country of tanning material—can get on with little or no protection—certainly, with the very considerable protection already accorded it. For the present, we only ask to be counted out of any category whereby the duty of ten per cent. on hides is condemned, or the action of the Ways and Means Committee with regard to it made the subject of "unpleasant rumors."

—The principle above indicated covers many cases—that of the shipbuilders, for example. They have, quite unanimously, informed the Committee of Ways and Means that they are averse to free trade in vessels—that is, to the purchase of our vessels from makers on the Clyde or the Elbe. In other words, they desire that shipbuilding shall be protected here, as it has hitherto been. On this point we are in hearty accord with them. But we insist that they shall evince a willingness to "live and let live"—to do by others as they wish to be done by. It is right that American ships shall be built in American waters, under the direction of the living successors of Eckford and of Steers. But it is right, on the same principle and for the same reasons, that American iron, American anchors, American cordage, etc., etc., shall be used in the construction and fitting out of those American vessels; and we are in favor of this also. If the shipbuilders are not, we cannot feel the same interest in their appeal to Congress for protection that we should if they were as ready to concede as to claim it.

### THE OUTRAGE AT SANTIAGO.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

The degradation brought upon the United States by the imbecile administration which now governs the country was completed at Santiago de Cuba on Wednesday week.

Mr. Phillips, the acting Consul of the United States at that port, recently addressed a communication to the Secretary of State upon the facts within his knowledge concerning the civil war in that region. This communication was sent to Congress by the Secretary, and was duly published. When it reached Santiago, the mob who control the Spanish authorities of the island first compelled Mr. Phillips to sign a paper declaring his official letter to be a forgery. Having signed this falsehood under fear of losing his life, the terrified American Consul still found it necessary to flee from the island. He took passage on a French steamer, embarking under the protection of the British Consul. His own country—the United States—not being able to afford him any protection, he fled from his post under the escort of a British official, leaving any other American citizen who may happen to be there to the tender mercies of the Spanish mob.

Can anything be more humiliating to the people of the United States than this event? The official representative of the country is forced to escape from a city in Cuba that is in full possession ot Spain, because an official letter of his, published here, is displeasing to a body of armed and fanatical ruffians! And, to complete the measure of our disgrace, he is compelled, even in his flight, to receive from foreigners that protection which his own great and powerful Government does not afford.

A revolting comment upon these facts is offered by the publication, in the same journals which narrate the flight of Consul Phillips, of the testimony respecting Cuba given by the Secretary of State before a committee of the House of Representatives. Mr. Fish avers that there is nothing in Cuba which is not perfectly satisfactory to him, and he earnestly begs that Congress may not take any step which will tend to disturb the affectionate relations which he now enjoys with Spaniards at Madrid and Spaniards in Cuba! The case of Mr. Fish is hopeless. His heart and mind seem to be utterly incapable of feeling or knowing what is the duty of the United States Government in view of the circumstances which now exist in Cuba. But let the friends of Spanish barbarity and Spanish despotism be assured that the American people are not as stolid and heartless as their Secretary of State. And let General Grant understand that the moments which remain to him for action in this matter are few, and that if he means to save himself from everlasting shame, he must make haste to improve them.

### MISS MOORE'S MISERIES.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The slander suit of Miss Moore against Mr. Bonnell for saying that she was not Miss Moore at all but Mrs. Bonnell, or that if she were Miss Moore it was high time that she were Mrs. Bonnell, came on Tuesday, not to a decision, but to the demonstration of an inability on the part of twelve jurors to arrive at any decision. Mr. Bonnell and Miss Moore are left at liberty to promulgate their several theories of their relations, and the household or the households, as the case may be, of Bonnell and Moore are plunged into chaos come again.

It is singular that a case of this kind should occur. It is common enough in novels, and not very rare in real life, to find one party insisting upon a secret marriage which the other party denies. But in those cases it is always the woman who insists that the man shall do her right, and the man who has conspired to cheat her into allowing him marital rights, without thereby incurring for himself marital responsibilities. Whereas here the male contracting party desires to hold the female to a vow which he affirms and she denies; and it is perfectly plain that his anxiety to be bound to her and her anxiety to be rid of him are so intense that they have inspired one or other of the parties to the commission of the most flagrant perjury.

As nothing is concluded by the verdict of the jury, those who have hitherto amused themselves with speculating upon the probabilities of the case are left to resume that relaxation. And the majority of them will, we apprehend, have much less difficulty than the jury in arriving at satisfactory solution of the puzzle. The probabilities, it must be said, are all in favor of the defendant in the suit.

It is not denied, and there is indisputable evidence to prove, that he was married to some one on the occasion at which and by the clergyman by whom he now claims to have been married to Miss Moore, and it is also in evidence that the person to whom he was then married gave Miss Moore's full name. To overthrow the presumption raised by this oral and documentary evidence, it is necessary either to produce some other person of the same names as this Miss Moore to whom Bonnell was married, or else to establish a conspiracy on the part of Bonnell and some female person unknown to have the latter personate Miss Moore, or at least to show a plausible motive for such a conspiracy. Miss Moore, on her part, admits that she had engaged herself to marry Bonnell, and that at one time she was ready to marry Bonnell, and some of her letters are such as could hardly have been written unless she had married Bonnell. After all these admissions, she insists that she did not marry Bonnell, and leaves the puzzled public to answer for itself the inevitable inquiry, "Who did marry Bonnell?"

Decidedly the most rational answer is that she did, and that she now seeks to escape from a bad bargain—which she admits she would have consummated if it had been a good bargain—by denying that she made it.

### BRIBING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

*From the Baltimore Sun.*

An anti-bribery statute, which was passed by Congress February 26, 1853, has been lately unearthed by some delver among dead-letter laws. This statute punishes by fine and imprisonment any person giving or offering a bribe to a member of Congress or other officer of the United States, with a view to influence his performance of an official function, and forever disqualifies the bribed person from holding places of honor, trust, or profit under the Federal Government. It was passed at a time when there was a good deal of clamor about "bribery and corruption" at Washington. But what the people of a former era considered something unheard of in "bribery and corruption" has been thrown altogether into the shade by modern progress. The lobby, which was then merely a vicious but weakly infant, has become now a hundred-handed giant with a big finger in every passage leading to every branch of the Government. We ought to have known, by the history of all mankind, that there is no inherent virtue in laws so long as those who make them are not up to the standard of their own work, and those who execute them are a good deal below it. Here, for example, is a statute, which is a good and reputable statute, having the best intentions, and yet it has been as totally disregarded as if it had never been enacted. If it had ever been carried out, there might perhaps have been at some time various other members of Congress, besides Whittemore and Deweese, compelled to resign, and purify themselves by a fresh contact with the unsophisticated virtues of the constituent body. A great delusion prevails in the public mind on the efficacy of statutes, constitutional amendments, and test oaths. The prevalent idea is that they are sovereign remedies for all the political ills that flesh is heir to. They are looked to as the fountains of public virtue and morality. In and of themselves they are expected to convert men into angels and bring about the millennium. No one seems to ask the question what need of anti-bribery laws if legislators are honest, or what efficacy is oaths if taken by perjurers and rogues? It in only by electing virtuous and capable men to office that public trusts can be administered with fidelity. This is an old maxim, and has been often uttered, but we fear it will have to be repeated many more times before the people give practical proof that they realize its truth.

### REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES.

*From the Cincinnati Gazette.*

The declaration that the majority must rule is simply a way of practical working of the principle that the people govern. As the people are not all of one mind, there must be some way of coming to a decision, and this rule that the majority shall decide is the only one that has yet been tried. But it does not mean that the minority have no rights in the government. And it cannot be denied that when a small majority assume all the powers of government, and make laws in which a great population has no voice, because it is in a small numerical minority in the State, the principle of representative government and of a government by the consent of the governed is but imperfectly carried out.

How to make government a better representative of the people, and how to raise minorities from their present state of political annihilation, and give them a voice in proportion to their numbers, is a question which has drawn the attention of many thoughtful minds of late. Its desirability is generally conceded, but the idea has not become so popular as it naturally might be, because of the general notion that it cannot be made practicable. A plan to put this principle in practice in the State of Illinois, in the election of the General Assembly, has been presented by the Committee on Electoral and Representative Reform, of which Mr. Medill is chairman. In brief, the plan is that Representatives and Senators shall be elected by districts, each district to choose three, and each voter to have the right to cast a vote for each, or to cast three votes for one, as he may choose.

In this way the minority, by concentrating their votes on one candidate, may secure one of the three Representatives of the district if their numbers are large enough to entitle them to one. Thus the minority will be able to secure a fair representation, the principles of representative government will be better put in practice, and still the political necessity that the majority shall rule will be provided for. And we may remark that this plan will enlarge the privilege of all voters, by allowing them more latitude of choice in the candidates, and thus will in a considerable degree give them a recourse against bad nominations and corrupt rings.

The American practice of revising the State constitutions periodically will make it practicable to introduce this mode of representation into the State governments, if it shall be found to work well, and from thence into the Presidential election. The principle is one that commends itself to all, and the plan seems simple and fair; therefore we hope the State of Illinois will take this opportunity of constitutional revision to establish this system of "totality representation and an unrestricted ballot," as it is denominated in the report.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
March 7, 1870.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 17th instant.
3 8 10t WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
3 5 FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.
It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and Soothes the Gums!
Purifies and Perfumes the Breath!
Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all druggists and dentists.
A. M. WILSON, Druggist, Proprietor,
3 2 10m Cor. NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philadelphia.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous, does not contain lead, nor any *vitalic* poison to produce paralysis or death. Avoid the vaunted and delusive preparations boasting virtues they do not possess. The genuine W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye has had thirty years untarnished reputation to uphold its integrity as the only Perfect Hair Dye—Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists. Applied at No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

WARDALE G. McALLISTER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
No. 251 BROADWAY,
New York.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING Teeth with fresh Nitrous-Oxide Gas. Absolutely no pain. Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, No. 911 WALNUT Street. 1 26f

## CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

JAMES & HUBER,
Successors to JAMES & LEE,
No. 11 North SECOND Street,
Sign of the Golden Lamb,
Are now closing out their entire stock of
Winter Goods,
Consisting of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, etc., of the best makes and finest texture, which they are selling far below importers' prices, preparatory to the reception or their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS. 3 28 mws

## GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 228 South SIXTEENTH Street,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
PROVISIONS, OYSTERS AND TERRAPINS.
Stabler's Extra Canned CORN.
" " " PEAS.
" " " PEACHES.
Maryland Canned TOMATOES.
Extra Canned ASPARAGUS. 23f

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18mth5

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and
FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
NO. 22 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

HOWARD WATCHES.
THE FINE AMERICAN WATCH AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES BY
ALEXANDER R. HARPER,
Successor to John M. Harper, Agent for the Howard Watch.
No. 308 CHESNUT STREET,
1 19 2m SECOND STORY.

H. MUHR & SON,
NO. 128 NORTH SECOND STREET,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, etc. etc.
Watchmakers and Dealers will find our stock complete, at prices as low as any in the United States.
Price list sent on application. 3 5 1m*

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Street
3 9 Second floor, and late of No. 35 S. THIRD St.

## PATENTS.

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and CHESNUT,
(Entrance on FOURTH Street),
FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,
SOLICITOR OF PATENTS.
Patents procured for inventions in the United States and Foreign Countries, and all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for circulars on Patents.
Open till 9 o'clock every evening. 3 6 smth

PATENT OFFICES,
N. W. Corner FOURTH and WALNUT
PHILADELPHIA.
FEES LESS THAN ANY OTHER RELIABL AGENCY.
Send for pamphlet on Patents.
3 4 thstu6 CHARLES H. EVANS.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—STATE Rights of a valuable Invention just patented, and for the SLICING, CUTTING, and CHIPPING of dried beef, cabbage, etc., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. STATE RIGHTS for sale. Model can be seen at TELEGRAPH OFFICE, COOPER'S POINT, N. J.
6 27tf MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

## WINES AND LIQUORS.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON.
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kleeman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS.—Promis Ainé & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines
GIN.—"Meder Swan."
BRANDIES.—Hennessey, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 5 28 3p5

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies,
No. 146 North SECOND Street,
Philadelphia.

## FURNITURE.

RICHMOND & CO.,
FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
EAST SIDE, ABOVE CHESNUT,
11 6 tf PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN F. FOREPAUGH & SON,
Furniture Warerooms,
No. 40 South SECOND Street,
2 28 1m West Side, Philadelphia.


## LOST.

WHEREAS, A CERTIFICATE, NO. 79, issued February 8, 1840, in the name of JOHN L. PASSMORE, for Ten Shares of the Capital Stock of the Merchants' Hotel Company, has been lost or mislaid, all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as application has this day been made for issuing a new one. 2 10 thstu 12t*

## PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL BE MADE to the City Treasurer for new certificates for the following City six per cent. loans, free from all taxes:—
Certificate No. 19,003, Loan No. 34, dated November 6, 1867, $30,000.
Certificate No. 2848, New Loan, dated November 22, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,331, Liabilities, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 19,333, Municipal Loan, dated November 26, 1867, $1000.
Certificate No. 640, Water Loan, dated May 8, 1868, $1000.
Certificate No. 25,146, Park Loan, dated April 2, 1869, $1000. 1 27 th 3m


## DYEING AND SCOURING.

JOSEPH MOTTET,
ELEVE DE PARIS,
FRENCH STEAM DYEING AND SCOURING,
On any kind of Wearing Apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for Stretching Pants from one to five inches.
No. 209 S. NINTH Street,
9 5 Philadelphia.

## PIANOS.

ALBRECHT,
RIEKES & SCHMIDT,
MANUFACTURERS OF
FIRST-CLASS PIANO-FORTES.
Full guarantee and moderate prices.
WAREROOMS, No. 610 ARCH Street.

## PAPER HANGINGS.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!—WALL PAPERS and Linen Window Shades Manufactured, the cheapest in the city, at JOHNSTON'S Depot, No. 1038 SPRING GARDEN Street, below Eleventh. Branch, No. 807 FEDERAL Street, Camden, New Jersey. 2255

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 48 SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS, Tube, Fittings, and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. 11

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Ellen Finnering, aged thirty years, residing at No. 1 Fishburn place, was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday, suffering from wounds inflicted, it is alleged, by her husband.

—Active Division, Sons of Temperance, was instituted on Tuesday, at Second and Pine streets, by the Grand Officers. Clear Grit Division was instituted at Town Hall, Germantown, on Wednesday.

—A new Temple of Honor and Temperance, to be called Girard Temple, No. 85, was instituted last evening, at Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue, by John Shedden, G. W. T.; O. I. Search, G. W. R.; Charles Kelly, G. W. T.; Thomas M. Mason, G. W. U., and other members of the Grand Temple. The new temple starts with over sixty members.

—Before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, Charles McGrath had a hearing, charged with misdemeanor in keeping a gambling-house, permitting games of chance to be played for money; also, furnishing intoxicating liquor to a person of known intemperate habits after being notified not to do so. Defendant keeps tavern at the southwest corner of Sixth and Christian streets. He was held to bail in the sum of $800.

—A large meeting of lot owners and those interested in the Odd-Fellows' Cemetery, on Islington lane, was held last night in the National Guards' Hall. The object was to take action upon the proposed opening of Diamond street through the cemetery. The following officers were selected:—President, John W. Stokes. Vice-Presidents, Isaac W. Sheppard, Andrew J. Husted, Thomas M. Locke, M. Richards Muckle, Samuel F. Gwinner, Charles W. Ridgway, Fidel Fisher, Henry Kunzig. Secretaries, Augustus Pfaff, Samuel N. Foster, Thomas Moore, Edward S. Rowand, George Hawkes. Addresses were made by Messrs. John W. Stokes, James B. Nicholson, Amos Briggs, and George Bertram. Resolutions in opposition to the opening of the street were adopted.

—The Joint Committee of the United Presbyterian Church on the Reconstruction of Synods met yesterday afternoon, at the Mission House, Arch street, above Ninth. Rev. G. W. Musgrove, D. D., chairman. The committee proposes the division of the State into three synods; Philadelphia extending to the Blue Mountain ridge, north, and Dauphin county and the Susquehanna, west. This will embrace about 215 ministers, 163 churches, and upwards of 30,000 members. Harrisburg, embracing the balance of the State, north and west of the Alleghany ridge, having 200 ministers, 253 churches, and upwards of 26,000 members. Pittsburg, all of Pennsylvania and West Virginia, west of the Allegheny ridge, numbering 280 ministers, 350 churches, and nearly 45,000 members. The committee consists of George W. Musgrave, Samuel W. Fisher, C. C. Beatty, E. W. Patterson, Cyrus Dickson, Edwin F. Hatfield, C. P. Wing, Joseph F. Tuttle, William H. Francis, Henry Day.

—At a stated conclave of Pennsylvania Rose Croix Chapter No. 1, A. and P. Freemasonry, Rite of Memphis, held last evening, at the Hall, No. 605 Arch street, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Most Wise, Ill. Bro. Sir Kt. Herman A. Vogelbach; Senior Warden, Ill. Bro. Sir Kt. Fred. B. Backus; Junior Warden, Ill. Bro. Sir Kt. Frank Lawrence; Orator, Respectable Sir Kt. D. B. Phillips; Conductor, Respectable Sir Kt. Samuel McClennan; Treasurer, Respectable Sir Kt. Thomas L. Vanderslice; Archivist, Respectable Sir Kt. Horace H. Grigg; Captain of the Guard, Sir Kt. M. B. Parkinson; Guard of the Tower, Sir Kt. Samuel Sergible; Prelate, Sir Kt. Charles Albertson; Organist, Sir Kt. Andrew J. Lawrence; Sentinel, Sir Kt. C. X. Fisher; Trustees, Sir Kts. Frank Lawrence, John W. Pechin, Peter A. Welsher. The officers were afterwards installed by Grand Representative Ill. Bro. Sir Kt. John S. Bradbury, thirty-three degrees.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 112⅛.

—Commissioner Delano is in this city.

—It is expected that the Georgia debate in the Senate will last another week.

—General Sickles' nomination as Minister to Spain has at last been confirmed.

—The chances are against Congress doing anything in relation to Tennessee this session.

—General Butterfield's resignation of his commission in the army has been accepted by the President.

—Quite a number of colored people are leaving Washington to work on the cotton plantations in Mississippi.

—A schooner was wrecked opposite the Highlands of Neversink, N. J., yesterday morning. All hands were lost.

—There is no truth in the report that the House Committee have agreed to report in favor of the recognition of the Cubans.

—A man charged with murder was recently taken from the jail at Diamond City, Montana, by a vigilance committee and hanged.

—Two Englishmen were arrested in Boston as they landed from the Liverpool steamer, charged with a heavy robbery in England.

—All the trains on the New York Central Railroad were detained yesterday by a heavy snow storm, and the passengers suffered for want of provisions.

—A coach, containing ten Chinese, capsized at Dey Creek, Utah, on Sunday evening. Three reached the next station on foot, badly frezen, six were frozen to death, and one is missing.

### Foreign Affairs.

—Pio Nono is again reported as sick.

—Cuban affairs are being hotly discussed in Madrid.

—The elections in Portugal have resulted in favor of the Government.

—The English and Scottish Presbyterian Churches are about to be united.

—No tidings had been received at Queenstown of the City of Boston up to a late hour last night.

—There was a prolonged discussion in the House of Commons yesterday on a bill establishing the ballot.

—Search is to be made in Belgium for the author of an anonymous letter threatening the life of Mr. Gladstone.

—A meeting to honor the memory of the late Mr. Burlingame was held in the American chapel in Paris on Tuesday night.

—A bill abolishing the game laws, read in the House of Commons yesterday, had to be withdrawn, so bitter was the opposition.

—The Prince Imperial's fourteenth birthday was celebrated yesterday, but neither the expected decree of amnesty nor the manifesto of the Imperial policy appeared.

—General Prim declared in the Cortes yesterday that in future the Government would deal summarily with such disorders as the outbreak of the conscripts by which he narrowly escaped injury.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* thinks the great want of the age is a female John Brown; that Pomeroy's soul does not march to any camp.

## *THE DEMANDS OF THE HOUR.*

*To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.*

THE lame and imperfect ideas entertained of our country and countrymen by foreigners are very often a source of amusement and ridicule, and yet there are phases of American character, manifestations of what is called popular opinion, that are so apparently at variance with our political education, national character, and what would be considered the natural results of our institutions, that an American, one to the manor born, can find no key that will solve the mystery. We should therefore be modest at least in our criticism of foreign writers on American opinion and character, who must of necessity write at disadvantage, when we are unable at times, with all the lights about us, to analyze causes and lay bare the mainsprings that govern and direct popular sympathies, or at least explain the surface indications of what claims to be the "*vox populi.*"

It is reasonable to expect that the impress of language, laws, literature, and political polity will so far shape the heart and mind of a people that a safe prediction could be made as to popular opinion upon any important question, foreign or domestic, that would to any large extent appeal for approval or demand condemnation. And yet this simple and natural proposition seems widely at variance with facts, if we are to judge popular opinion from the voice of the American newspaper press. The physical difficulties overcome in felling our forests, dedicating a virgin soil to agriculture, building houses, and peopling a new land, developed and ripened the already planted seeds of political and religious liberty. The fruits of declared national independence naturally followed, and from that hour to the present, through varied changes of gloom and sunshine, the education of the people in heart and mind has been to an appreciation of freedom—to a hatred and detestation of oppression. That this education has not been without its higher and nobler victories as the years rolled on is manifest in the recent emancipation of a down-trodden race, and the broader and truer signification given to our national emblem as the "flag of the free."

And yet, in the face of our education and entire history from its first written page at Jamestown and at Plymouth to the present hour, the American people stand to-day watching an unequal contest at their very doors; if not applauding despotism, having no kind, generous word for a gallant, long-enduring people, fighting in the name of freedom and good government against a corrupt, tyrannical, and cold-blooded despotism. If it was a righteous thing for the American colonies to throw off the yoke of George of England, and demand the sympathies of the world in the after contest, surely it was right for the oppressed people of Cuba to rebel against a foreign invader, whose corruption and vices at home had called down the scorn of the nations, and whose exactions and tyrannies in the island can only be fairly understood by those who have given patient study to the unrelenting extortions and wholesale robbery of a people to enrich a profligate court and a continually renewed swarm of hungry adventurers sent out to prey upon the land.

To draw up a bill of indictment that would in any fair way present the multifarious crimes of which Spain is guilty towards Cuba would cover more space than can be spared. There is not a wrong of which nation can be guilty against nation, or despotic government against oppressed people, of which Spain is not to-day guilty.

Until the recent revolution, her Government at home was a type of nothing that is desirable in the present, and was indeed but a half-dead representative of the corruption, weakness, and wickedness of the past. And now, at this hour, in spite of the few intelligent public men that would direct her to a nobler destiny, she totters and staggers in her sham republicanism, half inclined to again embrace the stupendous follies and corruptions of the past.

From the corroding and deadly curse of oppression under such a power, a brave people at our very doors struggle to be free, and yet from republican America, from this land redeemed and regenerated from oppression, no voice goes up of succor and support. On the contrary, all that the nation can give in encouragement, gunboats, arms, and munitions of war, are reserved for the oppressor.

All this seems strange, and passing strange, that we, with all our antecedents, can be indifferent to such a contest. When Hungary was in her death struggle with Austria, the whole people were alive with sympathetic ardor.

When Poland, the land of patriotism and heroic valor, after sufferings that can never be told, of famine, torch, and sword, lay prostrate at the feet of her gigantic and unrelenting foe, the heart of the American people went out towards her in universal condolence and sorrow.

When Greece contended against oppression, although "wide seas and distant lands intervened between her and us," yet our hearts went out to that classic land of immortal art and sweetest song, and American statesmen were not afraid to hand down to future times a few burning words of eloquence for the land of Homer and Demosthenes.

All this is in the past. A change seems to have come over "the spirit of our dreams." Instead of a people that could at least tender their poor sympathies, if nothing else, to the oppressed and down-trodden, we have become a prudent nation, which, fearing to lose a few dollars involved in the Alabama question, would allow freedom to perish at our very doors. All this may be very good statecraft. To our limited comprehension it seems rather *fishy*. There can be no doubt of one thing, however: it is not old-fashioned American statesmanship, nor is it of that character that will ultimately command the respect, sympathy, or support of the American people. There are many people who believe that Spanish gold has more to do with directing it than the fear of losing our British claims.

Our Government can afford to pocket all the losses occasioned by the Alabama and other British pirates upon our commerce during the Rebellion, but our people cannot afford to look with coldness and indifference upon a struggle for freedom. In spite of the sympathies and open assertions of England, France, and Spain, we fought the battles of the Rebellion to a victorious conclusion, and if England desires that her conduct during that trying period shall establish a precedent for the future, so let it be: upon her will rest the responsibility.

Let us do our duty to ourselves and to struggling humanity. Because England in indecent haste recognized as belligerents the Southern States before they had struck a telling blow in the contest, is no reason why we should withhold our sympathy and recognition of a people who for more than a year have defied all the power of Spain to subdue them, and are to-day, although poorly clad and miserably armed, more than a match for Spanish prowess. Spain has exhibited in the contest nothing to command our respect. On the contrary, her whole policy on the island has been marked by imbecility and brutality. If in the open field and deadly conflict she had exhibited any of her old historic valor, we might be led to believe that the present degenerate race of Spaniards, after all, had some of the old Castilian blood left. But alas! no. If the murdering in cold blood of old men and defenseless women would give her the claim, she has it, but in nothing else. Not content with the cold-blooded butcheries that have marked her treatment of the poor Cubans, she has of late varied the performance by shooting down in open day unarmed American citizens, and yet no voice in authority gives utterance to indignant protest. The American people are "dumb, and open not their mouths." Will nothing arouse them, and especially Mr. Secretary Fish, to a sense of duty and the call of honor? It has been hinted that those in authority are very nervous about the power of the Spanish army. We don't sympathize in their fear; but if we are in such a lamentable condition, the sooner we correct the evil the better, so that we may not be deterred from doing our duty for fear of a fifth-rate power. Let the administration speak but the word, and the electric cord will vibrate from one end of the land to the other. But if the administration, from whatever cause, fails to respond to the demands of the hour, let the people arouse to a sense of what is due from them in sympathy and moral support, if in nothing else, to a gallant people contending, amid suffering and great privation, for the freedom of their native land.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1860.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES..... 6·09 | MOON RISES..... 6·27
SUN SETS..... 6·09 | HIGH WATER..... 1·26

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JOS. C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, SAMUEL E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATION.

John O. James, Geo. L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, Wm. W. Paul, Thomas L. Gillespie.

### MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Samaria | Liverpool | New York | Feb. 26 |
| Lafayette | Brest | New York | Feb. 26 |
| Etna | Liverpool | New York v. B. | Feb. 26 |
| Bellona | London | New York | Feb. 26 |
| Tripoli | Liverpool | New York | Mar. 1 |
| Bremen | Havre | New York | Mar. 5 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Palmyra | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 17 |
| C. of Wash'ton | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 19 |
| America | New York | Bremen | Mar. 19 |
| Cambria | New York | Glasgow | Mar. 19 |
| Pereire | New York | Havre | Mar. 19 |
| Denmark | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 19 |
| Etna | New York | Liverpool via H. | Mar. 22 |
| Nebraska | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 23 |
| Bremen | New York | Bremen | Mar. 24 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | Mar. 26 |
| Anglia | New York | Glasgow | Mar. 26 |
| Deutschland | New York | Bremen | Mar. 26 |
| Bellona | New York | London | Mar. 26 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | New York | Havana | Mar. 17 |
| Prometheus | Philadelphia | Charleston | Mar. 18 |
| Juniata | Philadelphia | New Orleans | Mar. 19 |
| Wyoming | Philadelphia | Savannah | Mar. 19 |
| Cleopatra | New York | Vera Cruz, etc. | Mar. 19 |
| Geo. Cromwell | New York | New Orleans | Mar. 19 |
| Hen. Chauncey | New York | Aspinwall | Mar. 21 |
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilmington | Mar. 22 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

### CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Sears, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Jasper, Fowler, St. John, N. B., Warren & Gregg.

### ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M Baird & Co.

Brig Ida, Harding, 29 days from Pernambuco, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, 40 days from Demerara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.

Schr Mary C. Lyons, Corson, from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co. Spoke, 12th inst., lat. 38 18, long. 73 32, bark "Jennie," 128 days from China for Boston—perhaps the Jeannie (Br.), Cromwell, from Foochow 30th Oct.

Schr David Babcuck, Colcord, 13 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Calvin, Clark, 15 days from St. Andrew's, N. B., with iron to order—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr John Price, Nickerson, 10 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.

Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, 2 days from New Bedford, in ballast to Knight & Sons.

Schr Sarah Louisa, Patterson, 15 days from Lyon's Creek, Va., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Sinnickson & Co.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Schr E. J. Pickup, Bowen, from Pamunky river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

Schr Morning Light, Bowen, from Pamunky river, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Finley.

### PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per steamship Juniata, Hoxie, from New Orleans—Mr. J. W. Walterhouse, Mrs. Walterhouse, Mr. J. Bennett, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Marion Colton, Miss Whiting, Lieut. T. H. Ridgate, Mr. B. M. Faser. From Havana—Mrs. E. A. Ely and child, Mr. G. W. Bernadou, Capt. G. T. Geer.

### MEMORANDA.

Ship Rofondo, Blegar, hence, at Antwerp 2d inst.

Ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, sailed from Liverpool 4th inst. for New Orleans.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wilmington, N. C., yesterday.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 15th instant.

Steamship Wm. P. Clyde, Morgan, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 15th inst.

Bark Frednaes, Bronhund, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 3d inst.

Bark Cecilia, Bistrup, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, sailed Holyhead 4th inst.

Bark George H. Jenkins, Corning, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 25th ult.

Bark Eliza, Sprague, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst.

Bark J. L. Thiermann, Nordenholdt, hence, at Bremerhaven 1st inst.

Bark Kensington, Raymond, hence, at Bremerhaven 1st inst.

Brigs M. C. Haskell, Haskell, and Isabel, Fulton, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig J. W. Drisko, Haskell, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 12th inst.

Brig John Aviles, Macomber, from Cardenas for Boston, put into New London 12th inst. for a harbor.

Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, hence, at Barbados 16th ult., and sailed 23d for St. Thomas.

Schr Gen. Conner, Cousins, hence, at Demarara 18th ult., and remained 22d.

Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, sailed from Trinidad 6th inst. for Cienfuegos.

Schr Chas. M. Nevins, Rowland, from Messina for Philadelphia, was towed through the Straits 17th ult.

Schr Ella P. Crowell, Heath, from New Haven for Philadelphia, at New York 15th inst.

Schr Emma B. Shaw, Shaw, went to sea from Charleston 13th inst., for Jacksonville.

Schr C. W. Locke, Huntly, hence, at Boston 14th instant.

Schr Lena, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 12th inst.

Schr M. M. Freeman, Howes, sailed from New Bedford 14th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schr Goddess, Kelley, sailed from below Providence 14th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, 11 days from Jacksonville, at New York 15th inst.

Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Harris, at Savannah 15th inst., from Baltimore.

Schrs J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, and Carrie H. Spofford, Thompson, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport P. M. 12th inst.

Schrs Webster Kelley, Haskell; Lochiel, Haskell; and Ossuna, Haskell, sailed from Providence 14th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schr C. F. Young, Richardson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cienfuegos 4th inst.

Schr Isaac Baker, Pervere, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 7th inst.

Schrs James A. Parson, King, from Bath; Rescue, Kelley, from New Bedford; Mary D. Cranmer, Horner, from Providence; and M. W. Griffin, Griffin, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; and A. E. Whitmore, Greenlaw, from Newcastle, Del., for Newburyport, passed Hell Gate 15th inst.

### NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the first-class iron nun buoy that recently went adrift from Boon Island Ledge, has been replaced. It now lies E.SE. of the Ledge, instead of South, as heretofore.

The steamships Alhambra and Roman, at Boston, both report the Cross Rip Lightboat as having drifted half a mile to the southward of her station.


### SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE FOR

**NEW YORK**

are now receiving freight at

**5 cents per 100 pounds,**

**2 cents per foot, or 1-2 cent per gallon, ship's option.**

Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.
No receipt or bill of lading signed for less than 50 cents.
The Line would call attention of merchants generally to the fact that hereafter the regular shippers by this line will be charged only 10 cents per 100 lbs., or 4 cents per foot, during the winter seasons.
For further particulars apply to

JOHN F. OHL,
2 28§ PIER 19, NORTH WHARVES.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

City of Washington, Saturday, March 19, at 7 A. M.
Etna, via Halifax, Tuesday, March 22, 10 A. M.
City of Brussels, Saturday, March 26, 1 P. M.
City of Brooklyn, Saturday, April 2, 7 A. M.
City of New York, via Halifax, Tuesday, April 5, 8 A. M
And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIRST CABIN | $100 | STEERAGE | $35 |
| To London | 105 | To London | 40 |
| To Paris | 115 | To Paris | 45 |

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

| | FIRST CABIN. | | STEERAGE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Payable in Gold. | | Payable in Currency. | |
| Liverpool | $80 | Liverpool | $30 |
| Halifax | 20 | Halifax | 15 |
| St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 45 | St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer | 20 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further particulars apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
Or to No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
4 5 O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 15

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50, North river, every Saturday.

PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.
(Including railway tickets, furnished on board.)
First Cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.
For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams Express Company, to
H. L. LEAF,
12 7§ No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.—STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

THE SCREW STEAMERS OF THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD run regularly between New York, Bremen, and Southampton, carrying the United States, English, and Continental mails.

FROM BREMEN.....EVERY SATURDAY
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.....EVERY TUESDAY
FROM NEW YORK.....EVERY SATURDAY

*Price of Passage from New York to Bremen, London, Havre, and Southampton:—*

First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $30, Gold.
*From Bremen to New York:—*
First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $72; Steerage, $40, Gold.

These vessels take Freight to London and Hull, for which through bills of lading are signed.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each vessel.
All letters must pass through the Post Office.
No Bills of Lading but those of the Company will be signed. Bills of Lading will positively not be delivered before goods are cleared at the Custom House.
Specie taken to Havre, Southampton, and Bremen or the lowest rates. For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO.,
1 17† No. 68 BROAD Street, N. Y.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA, THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST, AND FLORIDA PORTS.

The Steamship
PROMETHEUS,
will leave Pier 17, below Spruce street,
On THURSDAY, March 17, at 4 P. M.

Comfortable accommodations for Passengers.
Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and Southwest, and with steamers to Florida ports.
Insurance by this Line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Bills of Lading furnished and signed at the office.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. A. SOUDER & CO.,
2 8§ Dock Street Wharf.

FROM CHARLESTON TO FLORIDA, VIA SAVANNAH.—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week after arrival of the New York steamships and the Northern Railroad train:—
PILOT BOY (Inland Route), every SUNDAY MORNING at 8 o'clock.
DICTATOR, every TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
CITY POINT, every FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Line Agencies in New York.
J. D. AIKEN & CO.,
Agents at Charleston.
L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO.,
14 Agents at Savannah.

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the Line will commence loading on the 8th inst., leaving Daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 South DELAWARE Avenue.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 2 4§

FOR NEW YORK, via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The Steam Propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commissions.
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
14 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South wharves.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents, at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1§

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Regular Mail Steamers sailing on the 23d of every month:—
MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning.
For engagements of freight or passage apply to
WM. L. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, New York.

### GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
11 9 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

### WINES.

LITIZ CURRANT WINE.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in every Description of Fine Groceries,
11 7§ Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

### LUMBER.

1870 SPRUCE JOIST. SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK. 1870

1870 SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR. 1870

1870 FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. 1870

1870 WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. 1870

1870 UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1870

1870 SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1870

1870 CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW. 1870

1870 CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1870

1870 CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. 1870
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
11§ No. 2500 SOUTH Street.

PANEL PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES.—1 COMMON PLANK, ALL THICKNESSES. 1 COMMON BOARDS. 1 and 2 SIDE FENCE BOARDS. WHITE PINE FLOORING BOARDS. YELLOW AND SAP PINE FLOORINGS. 1¼ and 4½. SPRUCE JOIST, ALL SIZES. HEMLOCK JOIST, ALL SIZES. PLASTERING LATH A SPECIALTY.
Together with a general assortment of Building Lumber, for sale low for cash.
T. W. SMALTZ,
11 24 6m FIFTEENTH and STILES Streets.

LUMBER UNDER COVER ALWAYS DRY.

Walnut, White Pine, Yellow Pine, Spruce, Hemlock, Shingles, etc., always on hand at low rates.
WATSON & GILLINGHAM,
29§ No. 924 RICHMOND Street, 18th ward.

### PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.

OFFICE OF A. C. S.,
FRANKFORD ARSENAL,
MARCH 15, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received by the undersigned at this office until 12 M., April 15, 1870, for furnishing the troops stationed at the Frankford Arsenal with fresh beef of a good marketable quality, in equal proportions of fore and hind quarters, excluding necks, shanks, and kidney tallow; the beef to be delivered free of cost to the troops, in such quantities and on such days as may be from time to time required by the proper authority, and the contract to continue in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and subject to his approval, commencing on the 1st day of May, 1870.

Upon acceptance of the offer, security and bond in the sum of six hundred dollars will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

To enable city dealers to compete intelligently with local parties, it may be stated that the contract, together with sales to officers and families on the post, usually averages from $400 to $450 per month; that it requires a wagon to visit the post four times a week, and that a person who should use proper means to do so could no doubt create a remunerative outside local trade in connection with his contract engagements.

The right to reject any or all bids which may not be deemed to the advantage of the United States to accept is reserved.

Bids to be endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Fresh Beef."

WILLIAM PRINCE, First Lieut. Ord.,
3 15 6t Brevet Captain, A. C. S.

OFFICE U. S. ORDNANCE AGENCY, CORNER HOUSTON and GREENE Streets (entrance on Greene), P. O. Box 1841.

NEW YORK CITY, March 7, 1870.

Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at this office until the 5th day of April, 1870, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchasing, deliverable at the points where stored, the following named Ordnance Stores, to wit:—

2193 Artillery Valise Saddles, repaired, } at St. Louis
1100 " " " repairable, } Arsenal,
5363 " Collars, } Mo.
539 " " at Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.

The Ordnance Department reserves the right to reject all bids not deemed satisfactory. Terms—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. on the day of sale, and the remainder when the property is delivered. Thirty days will be allowed for the removal of the stores.

Proposals to be addressed to the undersigned, endorsed "Proposals for purchasing Saddles and Collars."

Samples can be seen at this Agency or the Arsenals. For further information apply to the undersigned,
S. CRISPIN,
3 14 6t Brevet-Col. U. S. A., Major of Ordnance.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

REMOVAL.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.

HAVE REMOVED FROM

No. 629 CHESNUT Street

TO

No. 807 CHESNUT St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes

(WITH DRY FILLING.)

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New York.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.
HERRING, FARREL & CO., New Orleans. 2 9tf

J. WATSON & SON,
Of the late firm of EVANS & WATSON.

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF

SAFE STORE

NO. 53 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 31§ A few doors above Chesnut st., Phila.

### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live, and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, Jr., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 3§

### AMUSEMENTS.

"THE NINE MUSES"

Have Been Retained on Exhibition

AT

EARLES' GALLERIES,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET,

3 2 18§ FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER.

LAURA KEENE'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE. Begins at 8.
FROU-FROU
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
The Great Sensation, adapted by Miss Keene expressly for this Theatre,

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.


## *THE MAIDEN SPEECH OF THE NEW NEGRO SENATOR.*

The speech delivered in the United States Senate yesterday by Revels, the negro Senator from Mississippi, marks an era in the history of the race he represents and in the politics of this country only second in importance to the issue of the Emancipation Proclamation. The coming man has come. He has made his *debut* in the highest tribunal of the land, and, awakening the profound attention of his colleagues and the crowded galleries, he has carried off the highest oratorical honors. The Democrats are endeavoring to weaken the significance of this triumph by asserting that the speech is not original, and it is alleged that a phonographic reporter is ready to swear that its leading points were dictated by Governor Bullock. That there may be some color of truth in this allegation is not improbable, for it would have been foolish in Revels to violate the usual custom of the Senate by making a set speech so soon after his entrance into that body without taking counsel with his friends. The greatest of white orators often do the same thing, and dozens of white Senators and Congressmen habitually employ the ready-writers who abound in Washington to prepare their speeches. It is a well-known fact, however, that Senator Revels is a fine orator, and abundantly able to deliver effective speeches of his own composition, so that we should not be at all surprised if his effort yesterday was substantially original. That it was wonderfully well delivered no man pretends to deny. There is nothing at all strange in the development of a good negro orator. Fred. Douglass, as a public speaker, was, in his palmy days, the peer of any orator in the land, and there is scarcely a Democratic speech-maker now in the country who can equal him on the stump or the rostrum. Whatever may be the deficiencies of the negro race, they are certainly not deficient in voice, nor, when properly educated, in oratorical power. They are even more likely to produce fine speakers, under favorable circumstances, than the Anglo-Saxon race, which is more noted for its working than its talking capacity. Revels got off a good speech, a very good speech, in the Senate yesterday, and this is a comparatively rare occurrence even in the Capitol where white speech-makers most do congregate. There is a world of difference, however, between oratory and statesmanship, and the political speaker only rises into a really important and useful personage when he combines both these capacities. Revels, as a speech-maker, is far superior to either Grant, Washington, or Jefferson. It remains to be seen how far he combines practical wisdom with his other gifts, and whether his race, when entrusted with power, will be unlike the merry monarch "who never said a foolish thing and never did a wise one." The immediate object of the demonstration yesterday was to defeat the Bingham amendment which had passed in the House by the votes of the Democrats and the conservative Republicans. The leading provision of this amendment is that none of the offices now filled in Georgia shall be vacated, whereas Revels wishes to take a new departure in the reconstruction of that State, and especially to turn out of office the judges who decided that negroes were, under the State laws, ineligible to office. The appeal made to the feeling of the Senate to promote this end was adroit and powerful. The story of the position, conduct, and claims of the colored race to protection was never better told than yesterday; and if strong words well strung together can gain the desired object, Senator Revels may win the rare honor of seriously affecting the deliberations of the Senate on an important question. It remains to be seen, however, whether the judgment of the House will be reversed and the whole reorganization of Georgia torn up by the roots. If this is really done, a crowning seal will be placed on the triumph of Revels; if it is not, his speech will pass into Congressional history, with thousands of others, as a fine but fruitless effort.

## *THE BALLOT IN ENGLAND.*

There seems to be a fair chance that the British Parliament will adopt the bill now before it for the conduct of elections by ballot, and then Mr. Gladstone can congratulate himself upon having distinguished his Premiership by the accomplishment of at least two great and pregnant reforms. The Ballot bill was read for a second time yesterday in the House of Commons, and the debate upon it indicates that the feeling is increasing that some such measure is absolutely necessary, not only for the protection of voters and for securing a reasonable amount of purity in the elections, but for the prevention of innumerable outrages that are attendant upon the present system. Mr. Latham, who moved the second reading of the bill, said that it was the only remedy for great evils, especially in Ireland, where it was indispensable for the protection of voters against landlords and priests, and Mr. Osborne, in an account of his experiences as a candidate for Waterford, and the hairbreadth escapes that he underwent, said that the dark ages still existed in some parts of Ireland, and that there was absolutely no freedom or security at elections. Everybody went armed to the polls; voters were torn from their beds, compelled to vote, and returned on shutters to find their houses burned down by the opposition party. For these evils he considered the ballot a remedy, and here it is probable that he and many other advocates of the reform will be greatly mistaken. That the dark ages still exist in some parts of Ireland is due, more than any other cause, to centuries of British misrule and tyranny, and it will require some more potent measure than a reform in the method of conducting elections to bring about a better state of affairs. Indeed, many of the English friends of the ballot appear to have a very exaggerated idea of its value as affecting the purity of elections. This is not altogether unnatural or to be wondered at, but it is likely to produce some disappointment when the reform actually goes into operation. No one in the United States doubts for a moment that the only proper way of voting at public elections is by ballot, but we do not consider it by any means as a perfect guarantee of purity or a perfect protection for the voter. No system that could be devised would be this, but we contend that the voter is entitled to such protection as secret voting gives, and that he has, independently of every other consideration, a right to vote for whoever he chooses without anybody but himself being informed of the nature of his choice. That the ballot will produce any great or material change in the British party machinery for conducting elections immediately is scarcely probable, but that it will ultimately bring about decided improvements and place an additional power in the hands of the Liberal party is certain. It will remove an incentive to riot at the polls, and it will relieve tenants and employes of manufacturing establishments of the necessity that now exists of depositing their votes at the dictation of men who have the power of withholding from them the means of support for themselves and their families. These considerations alone are sufficient to induce a decision in favor of the proposed reform, especially as the old system has nothing whatever in its favor except that it has been the custom from a remote antiquity.

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General Ames resigned his position in the regular army, a position so good that it was not worth his while to resign it unless with something decidedly better in his grasp, to accept the seat in the United States Senate to which the reconstructed Legislature of Mississippi elected him. Revels, his colored colleague, was admitted to his seat some time ago, and has already begun to feel so comfortable in it that he has made his maiden speech. General Ames, however, is still out in the cold. The Democrats made a determined effort to have Revels' credentials referred to the Judiciary Committee, but failed. When Ames' credentials were presented by Senator Robertson, of South Carolina, on the 25th of February, they were referred to the Judiciary Committee, without ceremony and apparently without opposition, and with the Judiciary Committee they still remain. This unusual reference and delay look as if the committee regarded the General's claims to a seat as rather unsatisfactory. At the time of his election to the Senate, General Ames was an officer of the regular army, on duty in the State of Mississippi as military commander and provisional governor under the Reconstruction acts, and if the law which applies to such cases in general is applied impartially to his case, he was not a citizen of the State which attempted to bestow upon him the highest honor within its gift. It is quite probable that the Senate will ultimately take this view of the case, and that the Legislature of Mississippi will be called upon to elect some one else as the direct successor to Jeff. Davis.

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The State House of Representatives yesterday made an appropriation of $600 to pay the clerk of the Treasury Investigating Committee, after an unsuccessful attempt on the part of somebody with a conscience to have the amount reduced to $400. After performing this virtuous deed, the next subject that engaged the attention of our honored legislators was to a proposition to pay Thomas Wilson, Sergeant-at-Arms, the sum of $237·90 for witness fees and services rendered in attending the Police-Bill Investigating Committee. Strange to say, there was a decided opposition to this, which would seem to indicate that the Sergeant-at-Arms is not in the good graces of some of the members. What this committee was ever appointed for, unless it was to give its members an opportunity to have a good time in Philadelphia, nobody outside of the Legislature probably knows, and what services Sergeant-at-Arms Thomas Wilson rendered what will entitle him to the amount named, unless for ordering the whisky and cigars consumed by the committee during their arduous labors, nobody knows but himself. Mr. Brown, who offered the original resolution appointing the committee, stated that there had been a provision to the effect that there should be no expense to the State, and further, that there had never been an order issued by the chairman to have a single witness subpœnaed. The matter was finally postponed for the present, in order to have the bill itemized, and we presume that the Sergeant-at-Arms understands the disposition of the average Pennsylvania legislator well enough by this time to feel tolerably sure that he will ultimately get the money.

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The Irish Landowners who reside outside of the island, and seldom or never set foot upon the soil they own, are said to expend $40,000,000 in gold annually. Some of them own property in England also, from which a portion of this immense sum is derived, but by far the greater part of it comes from the revenues of their Irish estates, and for this large drain upon the wealth of the country there is absolutely nothing given in return. A country far richer in resources than Ireland would soon be impoverished by such a system. The land bill recently introduced by Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons does not attempt to deal with this question in any way, but sooner or later the attention of the British Government must be directed to it, and some scheme devised which will tend to counteract it. The vexatious land question of Ireland can never be satisfactorily disposed of until the evils of absenteeism are in a measure remedied. It is a difficult subject to handle, and will tax the ingenuity and consistency of the Prime Minister to the utmost.

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The world apparently moves a little when some one has the courage to introduce a bill for the abolition of the game laws into the British House of Commons. It is not too much to say that those laws have caused more suffering, misery, and indefensible outrage than all the other obsolete statutes of the English law-books combined, and yet the sporting instincts of a British patrician would induce him to consent to a severance of the Church and State, to the introduction of the ballot, to universal suffrage, or almost to the abolition of royalty itself, rather than that his pheasants and rabbits should not be protected by penalties dread and dire against the ravages of plebeian poachers. It is not surprising to learn that the bill met with a bitter opposition, and that it was withdrawn. The next time, however, it will probably be accorded a hearing, and in a few years it may even be passed, in spite of the opposition of those who will look upon it as an attempt to knock away one of the main supports of that much-vaunted but very shadowy instrument popularly known as the British Constitution. Quite as strange things have happened without causing the downfall of nations.

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The Hon. Roderick R. Butler, of Tennessee, has come to grief. Mr. Logan, in the House of Representatives yesterday, made a report from the Committee on Military Affairs, to the effect that Butler had appointed to the West Point Military Academy a young man who was not a resident of his district, and had subsequently accepted from the father of the appointee a sum of money. The report of the committee was accompanied by two resolutions, each being signed by half the members of the committee, one of them providing for the expulsion and the other for the censure merely of Mr. Butler. The report was ordered to be printed, and will come before the House to-day for its action, with what result remains to be seen. Mr. Butler is the Representative from the First district of Tennessee, and was born in Wytheville, Virginia, on the 8th of April, 1827. He was in early youth bound out as an apprentice to the tailoring business, which seems to be such an excellent school for statesmanship in Tennessee, but after attaining his majority studied law and engaged in its practice with some success, being elected a county judge in Virginia in 1856. In 1859 he was elected a member of the lower house of the State Legislature, to which position he was re-elected in 1861. During a portion of the war he served as Lieutenant-Colonel of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry. He was a member from Tennessee of the Republican Convention held at Baltimore in 1864, and a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1865. He was next elected a State Senator of Tennessee in April, 1865, and in June following was appointed a circuit court judge. Soon after Tennessee was restored to representation he was elected a Republican Representative in the Fortieth Congress from the First district, and was re-elected to the Forty-first Congress almost without opposition, receiving 10,107 votes, against 78 votes for Powell, Independent, and 75 votes for Kyle, Democrat.

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Railroad Travelling.—An important paper on this subject was recently read before the English Society of Arts. The writer, Mr. G. W. Jones, complains of the exorbitant charges made for passenger traffic. The source of this mistake was in the selection of the mile as the standard of measurement. It would be better to select a "stage" of ten or twenty miles, the travellers going but a portion of the way having to pay for the entire stage. The shorter distances would be compensated for by the longer distances. Mr. Jones also suggested the employment of railway omnibuses. He proposes the division of the country into railroad circles of 80 to 100 miles round, embracing a population of from 100,000 to 750,000. These circles should be pierced with lines of light passenger trains, starting every half hour, travelling at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour, and charging by the "stage" of fifteen miles. This would increase the railroad traffic beyond imagination. The money rate would be one penny for third-class, threepence for second-class, and sixpence for first-class accommodation. The saving on tickets alone would be £150,000. Mr. Jones calculates that, according to this plan, travellers might be taken to Holyhead, a distance of 264 miles, for 1s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 9s., according to class, and to Edinburgh, a distance of 405 miles, at fares of 1s. 11d., 5s. 9d., 11s. 6d. This plan was favorably received, although Mr. Allport, the oldest railroad manager in the country, declared that its adoption would ruin every company in England.

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The Public Lands.—The public lands of the United States previous to the purchase of the Russian possessions embraced about 1,446,716,072 acres, to which was added by the acquisition of Alaska 369,529,600 acres, making a total of 1,816,245,672 acres, or more than 2,837,882 square miles. Of this territory the Government has made grants as follows:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| To purchasers and homestead settlers | 155,891,359 |
| For military services | 60,627,142 |
| For agricultural colleges | 6,306,475 |
| For railroad and other internal improvements | 38,515,065 |
| For schools and universities | 69,066,802 |
| To States as swamp lands | 47,423,950 |
| For Indians | 13,280,099 |
| For other purposes—public buildings, salines, etc., etc. | 12,466,767 |
| Total | 412,688,262 |

About 500,000,000 acres of these lands have been surveyed, and over 400,000,000 acres have been disposed of in various ways, leaving at the close of the last fiscal year 1,405,366,678 acres, or more than 2,195,000 square miles, still in the market. Since then about 100,000 acres have been granted in aid of the various Pacific Railroads or disposed of in the promotion of the development of our resources.

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### OBITUARY.

**General James W. Ripley.**

Brevet Major-General James W. Ripley, United States Army, died on Tuesday last in Hartford, Connecticut, in his seventy-sixth year. General Ripley graduated from West Point among the early cadets on June 1, 1814. He took high honors on his graduation and was immediately commissioned second lieutenant of artillery. His army life extended without intermission from the war of 1812 to the late Rebellion, a period of half a century. He received a first lieutenant's commission April 20, 1818, and became captain August 1, 1825, while a member of the 4th Artillery. In May, 1832, he was transferred to the Ordnance Department. His major's commission was received July 7, 1838, and that of lieutenant-colonel December 31, 1854. He assumed the office of Chief of Ordnance Bureau August 3, 1861, when he labored incessantly in gathering and arming the forces of the Union army for the suppression of the Rebellion. His great labors seriously impaired his health, and on the 15th of September, 1863, he was placed upon the retired list at his own request, and returned to his home in Connecticut. He was succeeded by General George D. Ramsey as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance.

General Ripley was an able officer and a sincere patriot. In the darkest days of the Rebellion he never doubted of success, and labored with all the energy of his nature to promote the success of the Union arms. He was one of the first to recognize the importance of arming the negroes, and in this, as in all other matters connected with the welfare of the army and the country, he was in advance of most of his contemporaries. General Ripley was much esteemed for his social qualities by his brother officers and by a large circle of friends in civil life, and his death will be sincerely mourned.

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—Milwaukee grows, Milwaukee is rich, Milwaukee is liberal. Indeed, the *Wisconsin* says "a million dollars is nothing to Milwaukee when she can do a kind action or encourage enterprise, and she offers it just as freely as she would offer a thirsty man a glass of water."


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

☞ AD INTERIM!

For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations, we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not inappropriate for Spring Wear) at moderate prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
NO. 1025 CHESNUT STREET.
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ.
THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.
OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was grey;
By the flash of his eye, and his red nostrils' play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:—
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way
From Winchester down to save the day!'"

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready.
Price, $10.
Admission..... 25 cents.
Including the entire collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M. 3 17

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
HUMOROUS LECTURE
BY JOHN G. SAXE,
ON MONDAY EVENING, March 21.
Subject—FRENCH FOLKS AT HOME.
At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite (by request) from his Poems "THE PROUD MISS McBRIDE" and "THE PRESS."

PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS
ON THURSDAY EVENING, March 24.
Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES IN NATURE.
Illustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive experiments.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7.
Admission to each Lecture..... 50 cents.
Reserved Seats..... 25 cents extra.
Tickets for ANY of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. 3 17 4t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—
CHORAL CONCERT
IN AID OF "THE BAPTIST HOME."
SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, at 3 P. M.
The GRAND CHORUS, composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools, will be conducted by
Mr. G. B. SNYDER,
And accompanied by four grand Pianos and two Organs.
Concert to open by an Overture for four Pianos.
TICKETS { Adults..... 50 cents
{ Children, under twelve years..... 25 "
Tickets can be procured at the American Baptist Publication Society's Rooms, No. 530 ARCH Street, or at the Academy on the day of the Concert.
Doors open at 2 o'clock. 3 7 11t

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
"HOW TO SAY THINGS,"
a Lecture by
PROFESSOR J. W. SHOEMAKER,
the Popular Elocutionist.
At the request of many friends Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining, and humorous lecture at the Academy of Music,
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 75 cents. Reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 923 Chesnut street. 3 14 4t
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 8

☞ MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND READINGS at CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, EIGHTEENTH and GREEN Streets, on FRIDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets, including Supper, $1.
All interested in the efforts of this society to complete their church edifice are invited to be present. 3 16 3t

☞ HIBERNIAN SOCIETY.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the society, for the election of officers, will be held at the CONTINENTAL HOTEL, on THURSDAY next, 17th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. Dinner on the table at 5 o'clock P. M. Dinner tickets can be procured from Mr. Philip Powell, No. 140 Walnut street.
3 16 2t* DENNIS B. KELLY, Secretary.

☞ SOLDIERS DISCHARGED FOR SICKness or other cause who enlisted after April 15, 1861, and before July 22, 1861, will receive the bounty now due them, or their heirs, on making an *immediate application* either in person or letter, to the GENERAL COLLECTION AGENCY, ROBERT S. LEAGUE AND COMPANY, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia. All advice and information given cheerfully free of all charge. 3 16 3trp

☞ OFFICE OF THE WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY, No. 239 S. THIRD Street, corner of Willing's Alley.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1870.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the WESTMORELAND COAL COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Directors to serve during the ensuing year.
3 16 17t F. H. JACKSON, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 16, 1870.—The Members of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Social Science Association are notified that the second volume of the "Journal" for 1870 is ready for delivery at the office of the Secretary, Room 12, southeast corner SIXTH and WALNUT. All subscriptions in arrears are payable to C. H. CLARK, Treasurer First National Bank.
1t J. G. ROSENGARTEN, Secretary.

☞ CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.
City Warrants registered in 1868 or 1869, to No. 70,000, will be paid on presentation at this office, interest ceasing from date.
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
1t City Treasurer.

☞ BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.—THE attention of the trade is particularly called to SHERIFF SALE of stock, etc., of retail bookstore, tomorrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 734 CHESNUT Street, advertised in our columns. Unusual chance for bargains. 1t

☞ CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
BENEFIT THURSDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
THE PILGRIM—CONCERT HALL. 1t

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FINE CLOTHING.
GREAT FALL IN PRICES.
GREAT FALL IN PRICES.
LESS THAN GOLD RATES.
LESS THAN GOLD RATES.
The balance of our heavy stock will be disposed of at such low prices that purchasers would find it to their advantage to supply themselves with Fine Clothing for next Fall and Winter.
Spring Overcoats, $5·00.
Spring Overcoats, $10·00.
Spring Overcoats, $14·00.
Spring Overcoats, $16·00.
Spring Overcoats from $5·00 to $30·00.
Coachmen's Coats
For Spring and Summer.
Coachmen's Coats
Of all descriptions.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
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BARGAINS IN
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GOOD BUSINESS SUITS.....$14, were $18
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OVERCOATS.....$12 " $16
EVANS & LEACH,
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12 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

HATS.
$8·00. HATS. $6·00.

WARBURTON'S
NEW SHAPES FOR SPRING.
*Easily Fitting and Ventilating (Patented).*
In consideration of the kind compliance of my numerous patrons (during the past season) with my new rule of business, CASH! I now make a reduction in prices as above. Said reduction is greater than is warranted by the recent decline in gold or existing rates of wages for labor—the latter never having been so high as now, nor so little disposed to follow the turn of gold. Further reductions will be made when feasible; in the meantime the prices for Dress Silk Hats will be $5·00 for fine and $3·00 for extra fine. A very rare superfine quality, $10·00.
W. F. WARBURTON, Hatter,
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"THE NINE MUSES"
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THE AUTOTYPES
AND
LANDSCAPES
11 lorp HAVE ARRIVED.

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JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
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Are in constant receipt of large numbers of NEW ENGRAVINGS AND NEW CHROMOS, A few of which are as follows:—
Little Eva.....after J. G. Brown.
Innocence.....after J. G. Brown.
Why Don't He Come? (companion).....after J. G. Brown.
Christmas Memories.....after A. J. H. Way.
The First Lesson in Music.....after Lobrichon.
Fast Asleep.....after Mrs. Anderson.
Wide Awake.....after Mrs. Anderson.
The Queen of the Woods.....after J. G. Brown.
Little Bo-Peep.....after J. G. Brown.
Family Scene in Pompeii.....after Coomans.
Dotty Dimple.....after Mrs. Murray.
The Monastery in Winter.....after Jacobsen.
A Wet Sheet and a Flowing Sea.....after De Haas.
Sunset on the Coast.....after De Haas.
The Launch of the Life-boat.....after E. Moran.
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The Birth-place of Whittier.....after Thomas Hill.
The largest collection in the country at the very lowest prices. 3 5

AGRICULTURAL.

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DREER'S GARDEN CALENDAR for 1870, with list of prices, etc., can be had on application at
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ASSIGNEE'S SALE, SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1870, of the valuable Hotel property at Atlantic City, known as THE NEPTUNE HOUSE. Sale on the premises at 12 M. Terms easy.
J. H. POWELL, Assignee.
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BUY THE BEST.
BUCK'S FRESH TOMATOES.
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MERCIER GREEN FRENCH PEAS.
ASPARAGUS, LIMA BEANS, GREEN GAGES,
FRENCH AND ITALIAN PRUNES.
New Crop Green and Black Teas,
At greatly reduced prices. Families supplied in quarter and half chests at wholesale price.
EXTRA WHITE WHEAT FAMILY FLOUR,
Always on hand.
HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!!
NEWBOLD'S JERSEY HAMS.
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MARYLAND HAMS.
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IOWA HAMS.
Families desiring Newbold's and Stokes' Jersey Hams can leave their orders, as they will be in in a few days.
CRIPPEN & MADDOCK,
No. 115 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
BELOW CHESNUT,
Dealers and Importers in Fine Groceries of every description. 3 15 tuth3t4p

1809.
WARRANTED GENUINE OLD
Government Java Coffee,
Roasted every day, at 40 cents per pound, at
COUSTY'S East End Grocery,
No. 118 South SECOND St.,
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A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
$1,000,000 First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
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Fredericksburg and Gordonsville Railroad Company, of Virginia.
Principal and Interest Payable in Coin,
Free of U. S. Government Tax.

The road is sixty-two miles long, connecting Fredericksburg, via Orange Court House, with Charlottesville, which is the point of junction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to the Ohio river, and the extension of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad to Lynchburg. It forms the shortest connecting link in the system of roads leading to the entire South, Southwest, and West, to the Pacific Ocean. It passes through a rich section of the Shenandoah Valley, the local traffic of which alone will support the road, and it must command an abundant share of through trade, from the fact of its being a SHORE CUT TO TIDEWATER ON THE POTOMAC AT THE FARTHEST INLAND POINT WHERE DEEP WATER FOR HEAVY SHIPPING CAN BE FOUND ON WHOLE LENGTH OF THE ATLANTIC COAST.
From Charlottesville to tidewater by this route the distance is 40 miles less than via Alexandria; 65 miles less than via Richmond and West Point; 124 miles less than via Norfolk.
The mortgage is limited to $16,000 per mile of completed and equipped road—(the estimated cost of the road to the Company, furnished and equipped, will exceed $30,000 per mile, thus giving the bondholders an unusual margin, the bonded debt of the other Virginia roads being from $20,000 to $30,000 per mile)—and is issued to
THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, AS TRUSTEES FOR THE BONDHOLDERS,
and the security is first-class in every respect.
A SINKING FUND is also provided, which will reduce the principal of the debt TWO-THIRDS of its entire amount in advance of the maturity of the bonds.
We have investigated the advantages of this Railroad and the merits of the enterprise, and confidently recommend these bonds to our customers and the public.
DRAKE BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 16 Broad street, New York.
A limited number of the Bonds (issued in denominations of $500 and $1000) are offered at 92½ and interest from November 1, in currency, and at this price are the CHEAPEST GOLD INTEREST BEARING SECURITIES IN THE MARKET.
Maps and Pamphlets, which explain satisfactorily every question that can possibly be raised by a party seeking a safe and profitable investment, will be furnished on application.
SAMUEL WORK,
BANKER,
No. 25 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 14mth

A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
WE OFFER FOR SALE
$1,000,000
Louisville and Nashville Railroad
First Mortgage Sevens
AT 87½,
And Accrued Interest from October 1
LENGTH OF ROAD 390 MILES.
THE ROAD IS COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED AT AN ACTUAL COST OF OVER
$16,000,000,
AND HAS PAID FROM 7 TO 8 PER CENT. DIVIDENDS ON ITS STOCK FOR THE PAST EIGHT YEARS.
The Bonds are Coupons of $1000 Each, with Right of Registration.
$1,200,000 of the Bonds have been sold already (one party taking $500,000 as a permanent investment), and we have but $1,000,000 on hand, which we offer to investors as
A FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 South THIRD Street,
2 7 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

DREXEL & CO.
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
American and Foreign
BANKERS,
ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe.
Travellers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge.
DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., New York.
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris. (31

## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, March 17, 1870.

**Mr. Bergh Can Stand It No Longer.**

Mr. Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has committed the blunder of bringing a libel suit against a certain New York newspaper which contained a rather funny, but by no means scurrilous, article with regard to him. The newspaper gave extracts from a supposititious diary purporting to have been written by Bergh, and filled with tearful lamentations over broken-legged poodles and imprisoned cats. For Mr. Bergh's own sake I am sorry that he has committed this indiscretion. He is such a good man and such a nice man, and has so patiently borne such a number of small spitefulnesses and affronts, that it is a pity he did not hold out in his martyrdom to the bitter end. Or had he chosen to take fire upon a larger occasion, he would not have shown himself in so ridiculous a light. But unfortunately he is one of those men who, having schooled themselves to the performance of a disagreeable task and the endurance of a long series of petty injuries, by-and-by take offense at some trifle and visit upon it the accumulated wrath which would have been the just retribution of greater insults that have been allowed to pass unnoticed. The newspaper against which Mr. Bergh brings his present charge certainly deserves no very great degree of notice in what it says. At worst it is coarse fun, and bears no appearance of having been uttered with any stronger motive than the amusement of a set of readers whose taste for wit is not of the most delicate order.

**Filial Feeling.**

An interesting youth named Michael Hallohan, aged about eighteen, has just been sentenced by Judge Bedford to nine years and six months imprisonment, on a charge of attempting to murder his father. The father bears the appearance of extreme age, and the testimony he gives is that the youth attacked him with a razor, and cut him dangerously about the neck and breast. The provocation upon which the assault was made was a rebuke administered by the father for intoxication upon the part of the son. After committing the attack, the promising boy, desiring probably to give artistic completeness to the affair, called upon an undertaker and informed him that the "old man was dead," and ordered a coffin. This was doing the thing handsomely, at any rate. In fact, young Mr. Hallohan did the thing so very handsomely, and exhibited such exultation in his handiwork, that Judge Bedford saw no other resource than that of committing him to the State Prison for the next ten years, less six months.

Another instance of filial feeling of a very different kind is that exhibited by a little girl whose mother was sentenced in the Court of General Sessions to imprisonment for one year on being found guilty of extensive larcenies. The husband is a very respectable resident of this city; the child is pretty, intelligent, and affectionate; the family was a united and happy one, and not even the husband seems to have had a knowledge of his wife's surreptitious "doings." An accident brought one of her peccadilloes to light, whereupon she voluntarily confessed the whole of them to one of the officers, and was brought up on eight different indictments. It requires a nicer moral eye than most of our courts possess to draw the line of demarcation between robbery and kleptomania.

**The Haunted Heater.**

A funny ghost story, which has not made its way as yet into any of the New York newspapers, and which affects somewhat the character of an up-town boarding-house, has crept to my ears. The house is a four-story one, and until very recently the third-story front room was occupied by a young married couple, who would have been happy in the possession of a six-months' old baby if they had not regarded the baby as an incumbrance, and wanted to get rid of it. The husband was a clerk in a store, and probably did not get a salary of more than thirty dollars per week. Although married, he had not given up his love of balls and parties, theatres and clubs. The wife was a giddy thing, fond of ringing as many changes as possible upon the rather small stock of dresses she possessed. She also was fond of evening diversions, loved to shop, to gossip, to pay visits, entertain her friends, and spend her husband's money. Between the two, poor baby had a very hard time. The father used to swear at it, and the mother used to beat it, and the poor little thing was very much abused and neglected. After awhile, as might be expected, it gave up the ghost, and was buried by the hypocritical parents, who managed to screw out a tear apiece over the little coffin. Then came the retribution. After the funeral the weak-minded mother was so affected with nervous terrors that she declared she could no longer sleep in the room where baby had died. So she and her husband emigrated to the fourth-story front room, the one immediately over the third story, the latter, in the lack of any other boarders willing to occupy it, being devoted to darkness and desolation. At length, upon the midnight succeeding the day of the funeral, when the whole house was wrapped in profound repose, the unhappy couple in the fourth-story front room heard sounds of a peculiar character proceeding apparently from the unoccupied room below. With ears pricked up and hair erect, they listened. Yes! sure enough—those sounds were the plaintive wails of a young infant; now small and remote as a smaller echo, now loud and painful, and occasionally rising into an agonized shriek which it seemed all the house must hear. With the cold perspiration standing in beads upon them—they would have commenced counting them had they been good Catholics—the guilty father and mother first sought to shut out the sounds by rolling themselves together beneath the bed-clothes. In vain. The ghostly wailing of their dead and ill-used child continued to be heard, and at last, getting up in the desperation of the moment, the father plainly heard a baby's shrill cry pealing plaintively through the register. There was no doubt about it; it came from the room below. Beside the register there it had been the custom of his wife and self to sit warming themselves, while their systematic ill-treatment of the child was going on. And this was to be their punishment! So long as they remained in that house must they be doomed to be haunted, through the heater, with the phantom of the little sufferer's voice. They passed an agonized night, and the next morning told the landlady that they must leave, and made her acquainted with the reason.

"*Why, it's only the cat!*" explained that lady. "The poor thing got locked up there yesterday somehow, and was squalling all night long!"

ALI BABA.

—An Indiana farmer thought he saw a ghost in a cemetery the other night. He procured his gun, thinking he would try the effect of cold lead on the apparition, fired, and brought down his own poor old white horse.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE CHESNUT *Frou-Frou* will be repeated this evening, with Miss Keene in the leading *role*. This play is certainly one of the most perfect pictures of Parisian society that has been produced of late years, and it is easy to account for the sensation that it created in the French capital. The moral of the tale, however, is as applicable here as it is in Paris, and we commend *Frou-Frou* to all who can appreciate elegant dramatic writing and life-like portraitures of character. Miss Keene has placed the piece on the stage in a style that deserves hearty praise. The scenery is elegant and appropriate, and all the appointments are in the best taste.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Fechter will appear this evening as "Claude Melnotte" in Bulwer's drama of *The Lady of Lyons*.

The same bill will be repeated to-morrow, and Mr. Fechter will make his last appearance at a matinee on Saturday, when he will personate "Ruy Blas."

On Saturday evening Mr. Walcot will have a benefit.

AT THE ARCH the drama of *The Little Detective* will be performed this evening with Lotta in the leading *role*.

AT THE AMATEURS' DRAWING ROOM the French troupe will appear this evening in Octave Feuillet's comedy of *Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre*.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the burlesque of *The City Councils*, the funny "Shoo Fly," and other attractions, will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE *Black Squalls, Bad Dickey, The Photograph Gallery*, and other Ethiopian burlesques are announced for this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give an exhibition of magic at the Assembly Buildings this evening.

THE PANORAMA OF "THE PILGRIM" will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening for the benefit of the Central Presbyterian Church.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a matinee at Musical Fund Hall on Saturday.

A CHORAL CONCERT in aid of the Baptist Home will be given at the Academy of Music to-morrow afternoon. The grand chorus will be composed of the Baptist Sunday Schools under the direction of Mr. G. B. Snyder, and will be accompanied by four grand pianos and two organs. This performance will doubtless be exceedingly interesting, and as the object is a most worthy one, we hope that the house will be crowded.

'HOW TO SAY THINGS."—Professor J. W. Shoemaker's lecture with this title is announced to be delivered at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening. Professor Shoemaker's abilities as an elocutionist are well known, and a highly interesting lecture may be expected.

A MUSICAL FESTIVAL AND READINGS will be given at the Central Congregational Chapel, Eighteenth and Green streets, to-morrow evening. The proceeds will be devoted to the completion of the church edifice.

THE OLD MAN'S HOME.—A grand concert for the benefit of this very worthy institution will be given in the Foyer of the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, April 2. A number of prominent lady and gentlemen amateurs will appear.

## CITY ITEMS.


CLOTHING CHEAPER
CLOTHING BETTER MADE
CLOTHING BETTER CUT
CLOTHING BETTER FITTING
AT TOWER HALL
AT TOWER HALL
THAN ANYWHERE ELSE.
BENNETT & CO.,
No. 518 MARKET STREET.


A BLESSING TO COAL BUYERS.—Hereafter purchasers of coal need not be at the mercy of a dealer unprincipled enough to defraud by means of short weight. Messrs. A. Garber & Son, coal dealers, Nos. 257 and 259 South Broad street, after studying the matter for years, have at length invented *a simple and infallible rule* by which the weight of coal can be accurately determined after it has been placed in the purchaser's bin. This grand desideratum is one that will work to the great advantage of the public, and Messrs. Garber & Son are entitled to the warmest commendation for having furnished it. The rule can be had at their offices, Nos. 257 and 259 South Broad street, and north east corner of Thirteenth and Willow streets.

FINE ART SALE.—The entire collection of Oil Paintings belonging to J. E. McClees, Esq., will be offered at public sale on Friday and Saturday evenings, March 18 and 19, without reserve, embracing 180 Landscapes, Marines, Fruit, Figures, etc. The following eminent artists are represented:—J. Hamilton, E. Moran, Sheridan Young, Rothermel, Bonfield, Herring, W. E. Winner, W. H. Weisman, A. Gerlach, Barry Owen, Reed, Prof. Brignor, Prof. Hillier. The lovers of fine arts should avail themselves of this rare opportunity.


REAL BANNOCKBURNS FOR SUITS.—

Black and white mixed, Green and white mixed,
Brown and white mixed, new color, olive
nobby and plain. The largest assortment on
the street now open at Charles Stokes', No. 824
Chesnut street.

*Prices reduced.*


NOT "THROUGH A GLASS DARKLY"—But open to the light. PHALON'S VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, shines through the uncurtained bottles that contain it. The shades of color it communicates to gray hair are nature's own, and it is devoid of any sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

DRY FEET.—The most effectual way of guarding one's health is to keep the feet dry, and that can only be done by the use of India Rubber Overshoes, and as the inclement season is upon us, we would advise our readers to buy none but the best quality, which can only be had at GOODYEAR'S Headquarters, No. 308 Chesnut street, south side, Philadelphia.


WE pay strict attention to Carpets, making up, and putting down old and new ones, with a guarantee of low prices. ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
Ten dollars cash,
Balance in monthly instalments.
O. F. DAVIS, No. 810 Chesnut street.

RUBBER OVERSHOES AND BOOTS for Men, Women, and Children, can be had at retail at the very lowest prices. Goodyear's manufacture, old stand, No. 308 Chesnut street, lower side.

SPECIE PAYMENTS AT OAK HALL.

Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } S. E. corner SIXTH
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } and MARKET Streets,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } MONDAY MORNING,
Specie Payments at Oak Hall, } March 7, 1870.

☞ We commence paying Specie today in change, instead of fractional currency, in all our Sales Departments.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our reason for it, } We do not want any dull times, and
Our reason for it, } so that people need not wait for Gold
Our reason for it, } to go down, we at once make the loss,
Our reason for it, } and
☞ Adjust our prices to specie basis,
☞ and will sell either Men's or Boys'
☞ Clothing and Gents' Furnishing
☞ Goods the same as if Gold was not
☞ at a premium.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

Our Hope, } To largely increase our trade. Many have
Our Hope, } postponed their purchases expecting Gold to
Our Hope, } go down, and put off buying even though
Our Hope, } they need the articles. This then is the opportunity desired, as they can buy now just as cheap as ever they will be able. We expect to increase our trade, and be repaid the temporary loss, besides, by our example, help to bring back the good old times before the war began.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
RELIABLE CLOTHING HOUSE,
SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

☞ Postscript. } Though our sales last year exceeded
☞ Postscript. } any former year, we mean to increase
☞ Postscript. } them still by our enlarged facili-
☞ Postscript. } ties.
☞ We have more Men's and Boys'
☞ Clothing than in any house this side
☞ of the Atlantic Ocean, well made, of
☞ good material, and handsomely cut,
☞ and at prices lower than any time
☞ since 1861.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE CLOTHIERS,
Who occupy the whole Block, SIXTH Street, from Market to Minor.


MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 19 S. Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a large assortment of fine American Western Watches. This entire valuable stock is now being sold out below cost, preparatory to removal. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

### MARRIED.

THOMAS—CONARD.—In Philadelphia, on the 16th instant, by Friends' ceremony, in the presence of Mayor FOX, CHARLES H. THOMAS to ELIZABETH CONARD, both of Lancaster county, Pa.

### DIED.

CONWAY.—On the 15th instant, JOHN H. CONWAY, son of the late John and H. A. Conway, aged 21 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock, from No. 244 Union street. To proceed to Laurel Hill. ‡‡

FOSTER.—On the 15th instant, WILLIS CHAMBERS, son of Willis C. and Emma F. Foster, aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents', No. 1330 Rodman street, on Friday morning, the 18th instant, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

GALLAHER.—On the evening of March 16, Mrs. M. A. GALLAHER, wife of the late Dr. William Gallaher, of Mantua, West Philadelphia.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. ••

LEHMAN.—On the 15th instant, MARGARET, wife of William H. Lehman, in the 45th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Rose of Sharon Lodge, No. 2, Masonic Ladies, and Hiram Temple, No. 16, of the Masonic Tie, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Main street, Chesnut Hill, on Sunday, the 20th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MCCLOSKEY.—On the 15th instant, JAMES MCCLOSKEY, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 228 Gaskill street (Third street, above South), on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WILSON.—On the 16th instant, THEODORE WILSON, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also Empire Lodge, No. 104, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1906 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, the 19th instant, at 2 o'clock. ‡‡


CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,
RUGS, DRUGGETS,
Stair and Hall Carpetings,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
PRICES ALL REDUCED.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
No. 1222 CHESNUT STREET,
3 5 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

NEW CARPETINGS.

We are now opening a full line of
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
AND
MATTINGS,
OF ALL GRADES,
Which we are offering at greatly reduced prices from last season.
LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,
No. 635 MARKET Street,
2 24 thstu3m PHILADELPHIA.

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

GRAND OPENING OF
SPRING FASHIONS
IN
Imported Paper Patterns,
TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1870.

The old established and only reliable Paper Pattern Dress and Cloak Making Emporium.
Dresses made to fit with ease and elegance in 24 hours notice.
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S recent visit to Paris enables her to receive Fashions, Trimmings and Fancy Goods superior to anything in this country.
New in design. Moderate in price.
A perfect system of Dress Cutting taught.
Cutting, Basting, Pinking.
Fashion Books and Goffering Machines for sale.
Sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dress Makers now ready, at
MRS. M. A. BINDER'S,
1101,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

Carefully note the name and number, to avoid being deceived- 3 6 stuth‡

FURNITURE, ETC.

CHARLES E. CLARK,
BEDDING
AND
Cottage Furniture,
No. 11 North ELEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Hair and Husk Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows.
BEST QUALITY OF SPRING MATTRESSES.
Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Towel Racks, Rocking Chairs, etc.
Pew Cushions, Feathers and Down. Comfortables and Blankets. [3 15 tuths3m
TUCKER'S SPRINGS AND HOWE'S COTS.

AVERILL BARLOW,
Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
CABINET FURNITURE,
FACTORY, 1126 and 1128 CHARLOTTE Street.
Warerooms, No. 1117 CHESNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Furniture at private sale, at manufacturers' prices. Auction Sales every Tuesday at 10 A. M.
Consignments solicited from first-class manufacturers and dealers. All goods warranted.
2 2 1mrp B. SCOTT, JR., Auctioneer.


AMUSEMENTS.

[*For additional Amusements see the Third Page.*]


THE PILGRIM!
CONCERT HALL
Crowded Every Night, as Usual.
MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M.
SILVER DAY
on Saturday. Both at 2:30 and at 8 o'clock, all fractional change will be made in silver. 3 17 3t


SHERIFF'S SALE.—CONTENTS OF BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, on the premises, No. 734 CHESNUT Street, FRIDAY MORNING, March 18, 1870, at 10 o'clock. Miscellaneous Works: Bibles and Prayer Books, in plain and elegant bindings; Chromos; Stationery; Stereotype Plates; Unbound Works and Printed Sheets; and Goodwill, Fixtures, and Lease of the Premises, etc., etc.
Catalogues ready on Thursday. 3 16 2t


DRY GOODS.

A CARD.

SHEPPARD,
VAN HARLINGEN
& ARRISON,
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
Will continue the sale of their LARGE STOCK OF FINE GOODS, at
EXTRAORDINARILY LOW PRICES
Making a difference of about 33⅓ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the
GREAT DECLINE IN GOLD.
Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREATEST POSSIBLE ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of
Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins,
Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towellings of every description,
Marseilles Quilts,
AND ALL VARIETIES OF
House-furnishing Dry Goods.
FURNITURE COVERINGS, CRETONNES, AND CHINTZES.
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS.
REAL LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of FIRST-CLASS WHITE GOODS, PIQUES, TIDIES, HDKFS, and STAPLE EMBROIDERIES.
No. 1008 CHESNUT Street,
3 9 wthstu10rp PHILADELPHIA.

Second Special Announcement.

J. W. PROCTOR & CO.,
No. 920 CHESNUT STREET.
Having been successful in disposing of a large portion of the stock to the public at an immense sacrifice of the
ORIGINAL COST,
We are now determined to sell the balance at a still greater reduction.
BALANCE OF "PROCTOR" STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
Some of the leading kinds of goods in this stock now on hand are as follows:—
KID GLOVES,
FURS IN SETS OR SEPARATE,
HOSIERY,
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
CORSETS,
WHITE, SCARLET, AND BLUE CLOTHS,
BLACK CLOTHS,
GOOD SIDE-BAND CASSIMERES, 62½c.
ENGLISH 4-4 WATERPROOFS, 62½c.
6-4 WATERPROOFS, 75c.
PURE MOHAIR BLACK ALPACAS,
ARABS AT $2 50.
WHITE VELVET CORALS,
EOLAN'S PLAID CLOAKINGS, $2 50.
BOYS' LINEN WEAR,
BLACK HERNANIS, 25c.
STRIPED GRENADINES, 10c.
BLACK SILKS AT ONE-THIRD THEIR COST,
FANCY SILKS AT YOUR OWN PRICE,
REMNANTS OF DRESS GOODS NEARLY ALL GONE,
LONG AND SQUARE BROCHE SHAWLS.
BALANCE OF THE BLANKETS CLOSING OUT CHEAP, ONLY A FEW OF THE CHOICE FRENCH PIQUES LEFT. WHITE LACE POINTS, ROTUNDES, AND SACQUES. BLACK LACE DO. DO.
PROCTOR'S,
3 15 tuths 3t‡ No. 920 CHESNUT Street.

NEW HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
Best of makes, at lowest prices possible.
NEW DIMITY BANDS, choice, needle wrought.
NEW THREAD LACE COLLARS.
Job lot REAL LACE COLLARS, from 25 cents up.
NEW IMITATION CROCHET LACES, from 2 cents a yard up.
A NOVELTY IN RUFFLINGS, very desirable.
NEW PIQUES, retailing at jobbing prices.
NEW PLAIDS, below the lowest gold decline.
NEW FRENCH MUSLINS, 2 yards wide, extra fine, 50 and 60 cents.
Job lot nice FRENCH PLAID AND STRIPED ORGANDY, 25 cents.
SOFT AND HARD FINISHED CAMBRICS.
FRENCH NAINSOOKS AND TARLETANS.
SWISS MUSLINS AND VICTORIA LAWNS.
PLAIN AND BIRD'S-EYE LINEN.
A SPECIALTY.
NOTTINGHAM LACES FOR CURTAINS.
LACE TIDIES, PILLOW LACES.
Especial attention is called to our LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, being the very best goods in the market, all the latest styles, and warranted to give satisfaction.
VESTIBULE LACES, AND MECHLIN for altar purposes, at
LEMAISTRE & ROSS',
No. 212 North EIGHTH Street,
3 10 th13t PHILADELPHIA.

1853 17th ANNIVERSARY, 1870
THURSDAY, MARCH 10.
(Seventeen Years on Spring Garden Street.)
Dry Goods Unprecedentedly Cheap.
"THORNLEY'S,"
Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN
We have now a most complete stock of Seasonable and Desirable Goods, bought cheap and selling cheap.
SUPERLATIVE BLACK SILKS.
BEAUTIFUL SILK POPLINS.
EXCEEDINGLY RICH FRENCH CHINTZES.
BARNSLEY AND POWER-LOOM TABLE LINENS, WHITE PIQUES, PLAID MUSLINS, BEST KID GLOVES, CASSIMERES, FLANNELS, MARSEILLES QUILTS, Etc. Etc.
If ladies desire to shop pleasantly and economically, they will come direct to our store.
If from a distance, they can ride to the door, and will save car hire in the smallest purchase.
All goods, delivered free of charge, promptly and carefully.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
N. E. CORNER OF
EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Sts,
2 3 thstu‡ PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED AN INVOICE
OF OUR CELEBRATED
BOMBAZINE FINISH ALPACAS.
The same make of goods is not kept by any other house.
PERKINS & CO.,
9 South NINTH Street,
2 17 thstu3m4p PHILADELPHIA.

1870. SPRING GOODS. 1870.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH,
ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
SPLENDID FRENCH CHINTZES,
PERCALE ROBES, THREE FLOUNCES,
RICH SPRING PERCALES,
ORGANDY LAWN ROBES,
JAPANESE FIGURED SILKS.
JAPANESE PLAIN SILKS,
NEAT STRIPE AND FIGURED SILKS,
NEW STOCK OF PLAIN SILKS,
BEST BLACK SILKS MADE,
PAISLEY LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS,
LAMA POINTS AND JACKETS, [2 12 stuth 3m
MARIE ANTOINETTES AND FICHUS.

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## THE CARDIFF GIANT.

**The Fraud Exposed—Story of the Gypsum Statue, as Told by its Originator—What the Giant Cost, Where It Came From, and How It Got to Cardiff.**

*From the Buffalo Courier, March 14.*

On the 16th of October, 1869, the Cardiff Giant was discovered on the farm of William C. Newell, at Cardiff, Onondaga county, in this State, and since that time the "giant" has filled a large space in the public eye, and elicited more elaborate scientific commentary than anything which had ever been unearthed, at least in the vicinity of Syracuse. The descriptions, the scientific opinions, the minute analyses devoted to it are still fresh in the minds of our readers. General Leavenworth said of it:—"It has the marks of the ages stamped upon every limb and feature in a manner which no art can imitate." Professors Woolworth and Hall decided in favor of its antiquity. Professor Ward, of Rochester University, was bewildered by the spectacle it presented, and suggested that "all one's feelings persuade to accept it as a real human being, once instinct with life and activity, now a noble corpse." Professor Olmstead said:—"As a work of art the Cardiff statue is perhaps a better embodiment of the intellectual and physical power of a rock-hurling Titan than any Italy possesses." Rev. Mr. Calthrop said that in the ancient world only the Greek school of art was capable of such a perfect reproduction of the human form. Dr. Boynton did not think the statue was 300 years old, but did think it was the work of the early Jesuit fathers of this country, who are known to have frequented the Onondaga valley from 220 to 250 years ago. Subsequent to the time when our scientific savans had exhausted themselves on the subject came suggestive hints of fraud and humbug, and the "iron-bound box" has come to form an important element in the history of the giant.

This much by way of preface; and now for the history of the Cardiff giant as told to us by its originator, the prime author of the most consummate fraud of the age.

H. B. Morton arrived in the city Sunday morning, at half-past 2 o'clock, from Boston via the Erie Railway, and put up at the Continental Hotel, and was quartered in room No. 6. He asked the clerk if he could see a newspaper man, as he had something of importance to communicate. The writer of this, who is not suspected of doing much in the sleeping line, was informed of the wish of the stranger, and accompanied by a friend visited room No. 6. Mr. Morton had retired, but begged us to take a seat, and being informed that we were a "newspaper man," he said that he wished to tell us all about the Cardiff Giant. We intimated that considerable had already been said on the subject; but he replied, that although some true things had been said about it, and a good many hints going to show it up as a fraud, a correct statement of the facts had never been made. He gave as a reason for making the revelation that the "giant" had with him been a failure, and that his partner, George Hull, had not dealt fairly with him. We give the language of H. B. Morton, although not always in the precise manner in which it was spoken.

MORTON'S STATEMENT.

I got up that giant and worked on the idea for a year and a half. I found difficulty in getting the proper material, and travelled thousands of miles. I made known my plan to George Hull, who was recommended to me for his shrewdness and enterprise. I knew the American people liked to be humbugged, and would pay well for it. I wanted to beat Barnum, and the thing was played as well as it could until that cuss (Hull) spoiled the matter. I could have stocked the "giant" in New York or Boston for half a million dollars, but I have made nothing out of it.

AT FORT DODGE.

I went with George Hull to Fort Dodge, Iowa, on the 6th of June, 1868, and bought a quarry of gypsum in section No. 1, and built a shanty. Remained there six or eight weeks, and finally found that in order to move the block for transportation I should have to build three-quarters of a mile of corduroy road, which would cost too much money. I abandoned that quarry and went over to section No. 3, where the railroad was getting out stone for its culvert and bridge abutments. I hired an Irishman named Mike Foley to get out the block, and paid him fifteen dollars for it. I then wanted to get it to Montana, in Boone county, a railroad station about forty-five miles distant, and let out the job for seventy-five dollars. The rough block must have weighed over ten tons. This man who took the job could only get together twelve yoke of cattle, and had to give up the work. The job was let three times before the block could be moved, and the second day out the block had to be cut down to between seven and eight tons. We broke through bridges several times and had considerable trouble, but on the twelfth day we got the block to Montana station. Here it was loaded on a flat-bottomed car, shipped to Edward Burkhardt, Chicago. Burkhardt is a marble cutter, doing business at No. 197 Washington street, in Chicago.

IN THE WORKSHOP.

The block was taken from the Chicago depot at night and was carried to Mr. Burkhardt's barn, No. 940 Clark street, and there deposited. After I got into the barn we hung up quilts and carpets inside so as to deaden the sound and keep spectators from looking in upon us. A man named Saley, one of the best sculptors in the country and who drinks like a sack, was employed to carve the giant. We were nearly two months at it, part of the time nights on the rough of it.

THE GIANT FINISHED.

The giant is ten feet four and a half inches long, thirty-three inches across the shoulders, about twenty-two inches deep and weighs 290 pounds. The various marks upon it to indicate the action of water and time were chiselled out, and it took ninety dollars' worth of acids and ink to give it its present color. After the work was done we had a box made into which it fitted, the iron-bound box about which so much has been said.

THE GIANT SHIPPED TO ITS DESTINATION.

The giant was then shipped from Chicago, but I was West at that time. It was shipped to Union, Broome county, in this State, and at Union was taken by Israel D. Armsby and John Hull, a brother of George, and carried to William C. Newell's farm in Cardiff, taken from the wagon and laid at the side of the barn, where it was covered up with straw. Next night the pit was dug and the giant put into it, where it remained till the 10th of October.

PREVIOUS PROJECTS.

I had intended originally to have the giant discovered right in the quarry at Fort Dodge, but this would require too much labor and cost too much. I then thought of taking it out to Smoky Hill, beyond the Missouri, but the transportation would cost a good deal. Hull having lived in Broome county, having relatives there, and knowing the locality, and that it was a great place for relics, I followed his advice and shipped it to Broome county.

NEWELL.

Newell knew nothing about it till Hull went up from Binghamton, let him into the secret and offered him a quarter to have the giant buried and discovered on his farm. I was not there when the giant was dug up, and was not to be there till afterwards; then I was to appear and bid for an interest in it, so that others might be induced to bid. Newell was to do the selling. I read the account of the discovery in the Chicago papers and came on immediately. I found the giant in the pit.

FINANCIALLY TREATED.

Newell had sold three-quarters of it for $30,000, retaining one-fourth. The company which purchased the three-quarters was composed of Haman, Westcott, Spencer, Gillett, Higgins, and Rankin. They paid $10,009 cash and gave their notes for the balance, payable in ninety days. George Hull drew the $10,000 out of the savings bank, and this excited their suspicions. They then took Newell to Syracuse and made him take the notes out of the bank, place them in the hands of Mr. Noxon, their attorney, and sign a contract that if it was made to appear within ninety days that this was a work of art placed on his farm to defraud the people then these notes should be null and void. During the ninety days they never proved that it had been placed there to defraud the people. After he signed the contract Newell ran away, and I have not seen him since. When the notes did come due the company refused to pay, because the draft for $10,000 was made payable to George Hull at the request of Newell. Since they have given their notes for $4300 to George Hull, in payment of all demands for the giant.

Mr. Burkhardt was to have one-fourth interest in the giant, but has never received anything. Saley, the sculptor, was to have received $150, but he has not been paid. I have received a little less than $1000, and Newell received about $2000. I do not think the money has done Hull much good.

REVELATIONS.

The first thing ever published about the giant that was anywhere near true was published by Governor Gue, editor of the *North West*, at Fort Dodge. He was right about the block of gypsum, but that was all. Saley came out and told a Chicago reporter about it, but he did not get anywhere near correct.

THE IRON-BOUND BOX.

The affidavits showing the movements of the mysterious iron-bound box from Union as far as Syracuse, on the Black River Canal, and up into the Black river country, were all trumped up by Hull for the benefit of the company owning the grant. They had to get that box by Newell's farm, or the humbug would be exploded. The iron-bound box had only to be accounted for from Union north to Syracuse, or from Cardiff to Syracuse, but that box never contained tobacco machinery, as has been stated; it contained the gypsum statue, and stopped at Newell's farm.

FRAUD AND DISAPPOINTMENT.

Omitting Martin's tribute to the honesty of his partner, which was anything but flattering, and the charges of perjury and trickery which surround the giant, according to his statement, in reply to some questions he said:—"I knew if I could get the giant right before the public I would have got a fortune out of it. There was a fortune in it for a dozen men, if it had been managed rightly. I will humbug the American people within two years, and the Cardiff giant will be a wooden nutmeg affair. If Hull hadn't made a —— fool of himself I should have had the mother of the giant dug up near the same spot soon after the first discovery. There are people in Onondaga to-day who believe that carved block of gypsum lived and walked where they now live and walk. I intended to have the mother made of plaster of paris, iron, and bone, and to have it appear that she had killed herself while defending herself against a large serpent."

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH HULL.

In reply to a question, he said his acquaintance with Hull commenced at Baraboo, Ill., where he, Hull, had been a tobacconist; but we scarcely feel at liberty to give his history of his relationship with Hull beyond what pertains directly to the gypsum fraud.

CONCLUSION.

It will be seen that Martin's account of the Cardiff swindle is circumstantial, and we have no doubt of its truth. Some details that reflect severely upon parties concerned are omitted, else the story would be more tellingly emphasized than it is. And this is what Mr. Martin informs us is the first full and correct statement that has been made in regard to the Cardiff Giant.


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WM. H. HAMILTON, President.

SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President,

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

3 5

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS:

Charles Richardson, William H. Rhawn, William M. Seyfert, John F. Smith, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.

WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.

WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office S. W. corner of FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.

CASH Capital (paid up in full).....$200,000 00

Cash Assets, Jan. 1, 1870.....$524,365 15

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr, Nalbro Frazier, John M. Atwood, Benj. T. Tredick, George H. Stuart, John H. Brown, J. Livingston Erringer, James L. Claghorn, Wm. G. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.

THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.

ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.

JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.

No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 230

GREAT WESTERN

Mutual Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

EDWIN E. SIMPSON, MANAGER,

No. 512 WALNUT St., Philada.

All the good, equitable and liberal features of the best Life Insurance Companies are guaranteed to the policy holders of this Company. [1 22 stuthim

Liberal arrangements made with competent agents.

WANTS.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light, and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer:—To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1 18 3m

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 41 wfmd

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office southeast corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

On Vessels, Cargo and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| $200,000 United States Five Per Cent. Loan, ten-forties | $216,000 00 |
| 100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750 00 |
| 50,000 United States Six per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 60,000 00 |
| 200,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,250 00 |
| 200,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925 00 |
| 100,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 102,000 00 |
| 20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,450 00 |
| 25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second mortgage Six per Cent. Bonds | 23,625 00 |
| 25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000 00 |
| 20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000 00 |
| 7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270 00 |
| 12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000 00 |
| 5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900 00 |
| 10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500 00 |
| 246,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900 00 |
| $1,231,400 Par. Market value, $1,255,270 00. Cost, $1,215,622 27. | |
| Real Estate | 36,000 00 |
| Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 323,700 75 |
| Balances due at Agencies:— | |
| Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company | 65,097 95 |
| Stock, Scrip, etc., of Sundry Corporations, $4706. Estimated value | 2,740 20 |
| Cash in Bank $168,318 88 | |
| Cash in Drawer 972 26 | 169,291 14 |
| | $1,852,100 04 |

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, James Traquair, Henry Sloan, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William C. Houston, Samuel E. Stokes, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Riegel, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvain, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, Pittsburg, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.

JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 1 1

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

JANUARY 1, 1870.

Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837 45 |
| Interest from Investments, '69. | 114,696 74 |
| | $2,106,534 19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386 84 |

Statement of the Assets.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $766,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,122,846 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,708 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 32,558 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 321,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, Louis C. Madeira, Charles W. Cushman, Clement A. Griscom, William Brockie.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Vice President.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.

C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.

Assets Jan. 1, '70, $2,825,731 67

CAPITAL.....$400,000 00

ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS.....2,425,731 67

INCOME FOR 1869, $810,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42.

Losses paid since 1829 over $5,500,000

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages. The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, William S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.

GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.

JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.

THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. 2 19

ASBURY

LIFE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.

Number of Policies issued by the five largest New York Companies during the first years of their existence:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MUTUAL | (23 months) | 1092 |
| NEW YORK | (18 months) | 1081 |
| MANHATTAN | (17 months) | 923 |
| KNICKERBOCKER | (20 months) | 669 |
| EQUITABLE | (17 months) | 866 |

During the 21 months of its existence the

ASBURY

HAS ISSUED 2600 POLICIES,

INSURING NEARLY $6,000,000.

Reliable Canvassing Agents wanted throughout the country.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, Manager for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

Office, No. 302 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

SAMUEL POWERS, Special Agent. 4 16

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1803.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,

2 4 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING

### Tricks Upon Travellers.

One of the most wonderful robberies ever perpetrated—wonderful, at least, when one considers the means at the disposal of the robber—was the achievement of a Frenchman, who, for a long time after it, was recognized in his profession as "the King of the Bandits."

His claim to this title was based upon a single exploit—the robbing of a diligence, which feat he not only planned, but carried into successful execution, without any assistance whatsoever. To do this, he made all his arrangements with the most careful completeness, and, we may be sure, fixed a night for the attack when the coach carried a freight worth robbing. He studied closely the country through which the journey was to be made, and selected a point on the road where there was a very steep hill, with hedges and underwood at either side. He then procured a number of stout sticks about he length and thickness of the barrel of a gun. These he stuck into the hedges, letting the ends of them appear, as if they were the muzzles of guns directed by persons in ambuscade behind the hedge. As the diligence now came toiling slowly up the hill, the driver saw a man standing on the pathway, and gesticulating violently. On approaching nearer, the man could be heard distinctly haranguing them. "Ready! Obey orders! No firing if there be no resistance!" And then the robber, walking slowly forward, stopped the horses, told the guard to get down and to lie with his face and hands on the ground, and that no violence would be offered to him. He then went to the door of the vehicle, and assuring the ladies, who were screaming for help, that they need be under no alarm, begged each passenger, as he stepped out, to hand him his purse, and then to lie down on his face and hands near the guard. While all this drama was being enacted, the robber-chief kept shouting to his assistants not to fire unless there was resistance; not to fire until they should get his signal. Thus, one by one, he handed all the passengers out, each giving up his purse as if it were a ticket, and then going and lying upon the wet grass side by side with the guard. When the diligence was empty, our highwayman retired with all the movable property he desired to possess himself of, and escaped through the wood. The most amusing part of the story was that amongst the travellers were several officers fully armed, who surrendered their swords at discretion, and joined the other dupes on the grass. It is well to add that the robber was ultimately apprehended, and the greater part of the stolen property was found upon him.

Another very extraordinary robbery was one which has only recently been detected; if it has less adventure in it than the other, it has certainly more system and ingenuity. The enterpriser in this case was also highly thought of amongst his brethren, and was well known to professional thieves as "Jack in the Box." His chief residence was in the capital, but he had offices for his business in many other towns. His system was this. He had a box so constructed that he could lie down in it with ease, and rely upon always having plenty of fresh air; it could also contain provisions, tools, false keys, a lantern, etc. etc., and the real mode of opening it was from the inside. Jack, having caused himself to be buried alive in this coffin, would get it booked, say from Chester to Enston Square by a goods train, and carefully labelled, "This side up, to be kept till called for." The box always was put in a train that arrived at the station at night, and was accordingly stored till called for the following day. It was in this interval that the robberies were committed. When the whole station was shut up, the porters dismissed, and the place in darkness, Jack emerged from his box, lit his lantern, and set to work. He got out his tools and his keys, and took his time, for he had plenty of time to take. We all know what an insecure thing the lock of a trunk is, and how nearly all keys are made on the same pattern. They did not afford much trouble to the robber; he opened box after box, unpacking them with great care and tidiness—for long practice had made him perfect, —and selecting as keepsakes the articles that were most valuable, most portable, and most easily disposed of. With these gleaning, he filled the box in which he had himself come up to town, and then lay in concealment till the morning. The stores would then be opened, porters would come in to remove goods, and Jack would choose his own time to effect his escape. Later in the day he would call for a parcel that had arrived from Chester by the last goods train of the preceding night, and that was directed to be called for. He would take it away with him in a cab, having first paid all the railway charges upon it. But the day came when this little "coup" was made for the last time, and it was a policeman, and not his box, that Jack found waiting for him on application. The governor of a county jail showed me a collection of the photographs of all the prisoners who had ever been in his charge—"that is," said he, "of all except one." That honorable exception was our friend Jack; he positively declined to be photographed. He said, with some shrewdness, that it would ruin his future prospects.

### The Truth About the Siamese Twins.

These "great twin brethren" were born about the year 1825 at Bang Meklong, a village of fishermen situated at the mouth of the river Meklong, and distant about thirty miles from the populous capital of Siam. Their father was a Chinaman, and their mother was of Siamese descent only on her maternal side. The twins are, therefore, three-quarters Chinese by blood, and one-quarter Siamese. Any one familiar with the oblique eye, and other strongly marked features which characterize the Mongolian race, will at once notice how thoroughly the twins betray by the cast of their countenances their Chinese origin.

The land of their birth is a land where the religion of Buddha has taken the firmest root. The practical rules of conduct which the great Messiah of Brahminism taught have sunk deep into the hearts of the people of Siam; and there is no tenet on which Buddha laid greater stress than on that which upholds the sanctity of every form of animal life. "Shed not blood, for the blood is the life," is one of the great texts which the apostle from Magadha was continually enforcing; and it is probably to the practical application of this rule that the Siamese Twins owe their escape from an untimely destruction.

Perhaps in other countries such twins may have been born, but they have probably been destroyed, or severed by a surgeon's knife, to take their chance of living or dying, as the Fates might determine. But in Siam, maternal affection, being strengthened by the maxims of religion, allowed no interference with this whimsical freak of nature; and so the twins, who belonged to the humblest ranks of life, grew up to the age of seventeen or eighteen years amidst the fishermen of their native village. In those days, the gates o Siam were closely barred against foreigners—no trade with the white-faced strangers was permitted; and the rulers of this little kingdom, trembling with hatred and fear, sat watching the progress of English arms in Birmah, with a conviction that they themselves, too, were one day to be swallowed up by the pale, grey-eyed invaders.

In the midst of these agitations there arrived an American vessel in the roadstead at Bangkok, laden with a large quantity of condemned guns and other military stores, which the astute Yankee had bought up in a Government auction at Calcutta, and expected to sell at high prices to the Siamese authorities, who, as he imagined, would be only too glad to procure European weapons to turn in case of need against European intruders. It was then his plan to invest the purchase-money in rice, in those days abundant and cheap in Siam, and scarce and dear in China. But the jealous rulers of the land would not buy his guns, and they displayed their malice in forbidding any of their people to sell the stranger rice.

By some piece of good luck, the disappointed mariner fell in love with the twins, and, having once enticed them on board his craft, he was not long in weighing anchor, and went whistling down the Gulf of Siam, quite alive to the value of the prize he had secured. By exhibiting these twins in the civilized world, he made a fortune for himself and for them; and when they had accumulated sufficient means, the Siamese brothers settled in America, where they have been peacefully residing for many years. They each of them married, and have each of them a family. It was only very recently that their parents in Siam died. In consequence of pecuniary losses sustained during the late troubles in the Southern States of America, it became expedient for these twins again to appear before the public. They therefore came to London, during the early part of last year; and the discussion which then arose in some of the current journals in connection with a proposed surgical operation was probably nothing more than a "puff," cleverly got up to "draw" a wonder-loving public. No severance by the knife of a surgeon was ever seriously contemplated. —*Cassell's Magazine.*

## THE INFALLIBILITY QUESTION.

### Cardinal Antonelli's Reply to Count Beust.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* publishes the following statement in regard to the reply which has been given by the Papal Government to Count Beust's recent despatch:—

Our Roman correspondent thus sums up the answer of the Cardinal to the Secretary of State:—"The full and unconditional liberty assured to the Fathers of the Council deprives the Pope of all right to intervene with their deliberations before the results are submitted for his approbation. But what is forbidden to the Pope belongs of right to the bishops of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy, who within the council have full liberty to modify or resist the Schema in question. The Holy See, however, has reason to believe that the bishops do not share the apprehensions of the Imperial Cabinet concerning canons xii, xix. xx, to which the note of Count Beust seems to refer. Canon xii is only a textual reproduction of the condemnation of the doctrines propounded by the Italian Jansenists at the Council of Pistoja, a condemnation pronounced against those doctrines by the bull ('autorem fide') promulgated by Pius VI in 1794. Being directed against the Jansenists, this condemnation has a purely dogmatic character. As regards Canon xix, condemning the doctrine that the Church is deprived of all authority other than that accorded to her by the State, the Austrian bishops have themselves protested, in a collective memorial addressed to the President of the council, Count Auersperg, against the tendencies which were manifested two years ago in Austria to reduce the Catholic Church to the position of a religion existing only by toleration. The Schema merely aims at confirming the legitimacy of their protest. It should not be forgotten that the council, in its Œcumenical character, treats dogmatical questions from the general point of view of the Church. It is in this sense that Canon xx determines the supreme rule of conscience in regard to public and social actions. But this supreme rule can be modified in its application by concordats concluded between the Holy See and the various States, for the Pope, being the guardian of the canons emanating from the Council, has also the power to make such modifications in them as may be demanded by the political necessities of States. As regards Austria, whatever may be the decision of the Council, the Concordat of 1855 will be conscientiously observed by the Holy See, which by no means thinks of employing its authority for turning away the bishops from the obedience due to the organic laws of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy. The Holy See has still less intention to revive the supremacy of the Church over the civil power, as in the Middle Ages, or to re-establish the Inquisition, as the enemies of the Church do not cease to assert. Altogether, the Schema of the 21 canons does not tend in any way to encroach upon the rights of the State. Its sole object is to proclaim the true doctrines of the Catholic Church, leaving men's consciences free to conform to them or not."

## ATTEMPTED PARRICIDE.

### A Boy Sent to State Prison for Trying to Kill His Father—A Coffin Ordered by the Considerate Son.

Among the prisoners arraigned before Judge Bedford, in the Court of General Sessions, New York, yesterday, was a miserable-looking boy named Michael Hallohan, Jr., aged eighteen years, who was charged with having attempted to kill his father. The complainant, Michael Hallohan, who had the appearance of being a very old man, said that he resided at No. 35½ Beach street, and that his son made an attack on him, a short time ago, with a razor, cutting him in a dangerous manner about the neck and breast. He also asserted that his son subsequently told an undertaker that he, the complainant, was dead, and asked to have a coffin made. The only provocation for the felonious assault appeared to have been a rebuke given to the assailant by his parent for being in an intoxicated condition. The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sent to the State Prison for nine years and six months, Judge Bedford previously commenting on his offense in very severe terms.


BLANK BOOKS.

**Important to Book-keepers.**

JUST PUBLISHED,
THE
"CATCH-WORD"
LEDGER INDEX.
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Book-keepers and all others having to use an Index will find this a very valuable book.

By using the "Catch-word" Index, it will not only save time and eyesight, but the finding of a name quickly is a mathematical certainty.

You are invited to call and examine it.

PUBLISHED BY

JAS. B. SMITH & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Blank Book Manufacturers and Stationers,

No. 27 South SEVENTH St.,

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J. T. EASTON. J. M'MAHON.
EASTON & McMAHON,
*SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*
No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York.
No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia.
No. 45 W. PRATT Street, Baltimore.
We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, December 20, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:— MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P.M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 8:05 A. M., 12:45 Noon, and 4:15 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Mt. Pleasant at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5:00 P. M., passing Reading at 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 5:35 A. M., and 12:20 noon, passing Reading at 7:23 A. M., and 2:05 P. M., arriving at New York 12:05 noon, and 6:25 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:00 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:00 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 3:40 P. M., from Brookside at 4:00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:15 A. M. and 5:05 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $50 00 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:55 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

The trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 9:35 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 7:40 A. M. |
| | arrives at Erie | 8:20 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Philadelphia | 11:40 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9:00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 10:00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Philadelphia | 7:50 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6:00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7:20 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Erie | 8:40 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9:25 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6:20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 4:00 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 3:30 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 12:45 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Lock Haven | 8:00 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9:45 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6:50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. | leaves Williamsport | 12:25 A. M. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 5:20 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9:25 A. M. |

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut street cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3 00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3:20.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 11 A. M. from West Philadelphia Depot and 5 P. M., from Kensington Depot, for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE).

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 2:15, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M., for Merchantville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 7 A. M., 2:15 and 6:30 P. M. for Lamberton and Medford.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, and 5 P. M., for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 10 A. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, and Hornerstown.

At 7 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 22, 1869.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3½, 4:05, 4:35, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9:20, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 6:55, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 10:30, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4½, 5, 5½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 down train and 3½ and 5½ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2, 4:05, 7, and 10½ P. M.

Leave Germantown at 8:15 A. M., 1, 3, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5½, 7, 9:20, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:10, 8, 9:40, 11:40 A. M., 1:40, 3½, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9:15 A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5:40, 6:25, 7, 7½, 8:50, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 6½, 8, and 9:50 P. M.

The 7½ A. M. train from Norristown will not stop at Mogee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's lane.

The 4 P. M. train from Philadelphia will stop only at School lane, Manayunk, and Conshohocken.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 10:05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6:10, 6:55, 7½, 8:10, 9:20, and 11¼ A. M., 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 8:30, and 10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9¼ P. M.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 7¼ A. M., 4¼ P. M.

Leave Plymouth, 6¾ A. M., 4¾ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE SHORT MIDDLE ROUTE TO THE LEHIGH AND WYOMING VALLEYS, NORTHERN PENNSYLVANIA, SOUTHERN AND INTERIOR NEW YORK, BUFFALO, ROCHESTER, NIAGARA FALLS, THE GREAT LAKES, AND THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

Fourteen daily trains leave Passenger Depot, corner BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

For Lansdale at 6:20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets, Second and Third Streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem at 9 A. M., 2:15, 4:40, and 8:25 P.M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 4:30 and 7:05 P. M

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 9:25, 10:35 A. M., and 3:10 P. M.

From Abington at 2:25, 6:45, and 9:20 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

11 1 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, November 1, 1869, Trains will leave as follows, stopping at all Stations on Philadelphia, Baltimore Central, and Chester Creek Railroads:—

Leave PHILADELPHIA for PORT DEPOSIT from Depot of Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, corner Broad and Washington avenue, at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

A Freight Train, with Passenger Car attached, will leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 2:30 P. M.

Leave PORT DEPOSIT for PHILADELPHIA at 6:40 A. M., 9:25 A. M., and 2:25 P. M.

On Saturday the 2:25 P. M. train will leave at 4:30 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD,
11 1 President and General Superintendent.

GREAT SOUTHERN MAIL ROUTE.
ONLY ALL RAIL LINE TO
NEW ORLEANS, MEMPHIS, NASHVILLE, ATLANTA, AUGUSTA, MONTGOMERY, MOBILE, MACON, RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, and all principal points SOUTH and SOUTHWEST. Tickets for sale, baggage checked through to destination, and all information furnished at

721 CHESNUT Street,
Masonic Hall,
G. RENTON THOMPSON,
1 21 tf Gen. Agent for Philadelphia.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869,

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M |
| Paoli Accommodation | 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:50 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 11:50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:20 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 9:45 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 12:11 A. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12:00 night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6:30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6:30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M. | |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9:40 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:55 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12:55 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 7:00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 7:00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 4:25 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:50 P. M. |

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

4 29 EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 6:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations, Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4:00 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:30 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

**Ireland's Patron Saint—His Public and Private Career—The Observance of the Day—Services, Sermons, and Suppers.**

The 17th of March has long been set apart as a day sacred to the memory of the Irish Apostle, Saint, and Prophet, St. Patrick. It will be fully observed by all his faithful followers.

St. Patrick was born somewhere about the year A. D. 372, but, contrary to what might naturally be expected, was not a native of Ireland. That country, with which his history is intimately connected, was the land of his adoption only. It is not known whether England, Scotland, Wales, or France has the best right to be considered his birthplace. But, wherever born, he was of aristocratic parentage, is said to have been stolen away by a band of pirates when he was sixteen years of age, and sold into slavery in Ireland. For seven years he was compelled to adopt the occupation of swineherd on Mount Slemish, in county Antrim. The country was then inhabited by heathen, whose language and customs he spent his time in acquiring. Having managed at length to escape from bondage, he made his way through great difficulties to the continent, where he was successively ordained deacon, priest, and bishop. He then returned to the country of his bondage and began to preach the gospel to the Irish heathen. He was most vehemently opposed in this by the priests of the old Druidical belief. These priests are said to have dealt in miracles and magic of the most astounding description. They directed all their magic arts to the putting down of the Christian bishop, who in turn was forced to resort to the same measures. By his miraculous power he cursed the fertile lands of his opponents and caused them to become barren, he cursed the rivers and the fish deserted them, he cursed their pots so that they could not boil their witching broth, and finally cursed the Druids themselves, when the earth yawned and swallowed them up.

Among the miracles attributed to him is one of making a fire with lumps of ice, and another the famous one of driving reptiles of all kinds from the island by the beating of a drum. The drum was broken during the progress of this act, and an angel opportunely appeared and mended it. The drum, patch and all, was on exhibition for several centuries in Ireland. St. Patrick died at Saul, in his one hundred and twenty-first year, on the 17th of March, 493. Various localities claim the honor of his last resting place. What is said to be his jaw-bone has been for many years in the possession of a family residing near Belfast. It is used to cure diseases, to defend from witches, and to prove innocence.

The day will be celebrated in various ways in this city. This afternoon the Hibernian Society will give their annual dinner, General Robert Patterson presiding. It takes place at 4 o'clock at the Continental. The Celtic Association does the same thing at 7½ o'clock this evening at the La Pierre House, with Dr. R. Shelton Mackenzie in the chair. The annual ball of the Fenian Brotherhood will be held in Musical Fund Hall. A lecture on the Saint will be delivered in the Academy of Music this evening. In former times it was customary for the Irish societies to get up street parades, but the proverbial poorness of the weather on the occasion has caused this proceeding to fall into disuse.

*The Religious Services To-day at St. Patrick's Church.*—The religious observance of the festival of St. Patrick at St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Twenty-fourth and Locust streets, was a most interesting occasion, participated in by an immense multitude of persons. The ceremonies did not commence until 10½ o'clock, but long before that hour the church was crowded to suffocation. The altars were handsomely decorated and illuminated, and the clergy were all clad in rich and becoming vestments.

Solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated by Right Rev. Bishop Becker, of Wilmington, Del., with the following assistants:—Assistant Priest, Rev. James E. Mulholland; Deacon of the Mass, Rev. Ignatius Horstmann, D. D.; Sub Deacon, Rev. D. Kennedy; Deacons of Honor, Rev. J. J. Elcock and Rev. James O'Reilley; Masters of Ceremony, Rev. A. J. McConomy and Rev. J. J. Boyle. The sermon was preached by Rev. Thomas W. Power, of St. Mary's Church, and was an eloquent portrayal of the life and doings of Ireland's Patron Saint. The services did not conclude until nearly one o'clock.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.—We yesterday in passing along Callowhill street noticed gathered around a sausage shop a number of canines. It is a question with us as to whether some fellow had been whistling "Yankee Doodle," or the animals were bound upon a rescue of their brethren.

—We do not know the amount of salary that is allotted to members of the Legislature, but we do know of one member elected but a year or two ago who now owns several valuable properties, and of another who in one term realized enough to enable him to "play the gentleman."

—The inebriated individual who apologized so profusely to the man whom he knocked over last night is hereby informed that the gentleman was not injured to any greater extent than the chipping off of some paint from the bundle of wooden cigars which he held extended.

—It is astonishing to notice the hand-shaking done by would-be Congressmen. We noticed an aspirant hobnobbing with a man on Chesnut street, a few days ago, who six months back he would not have deigned to notice. Politics is a great leveller, as Sam Weller would say.

—Independence Square should be vigilantly guarded day and night, and the gambling or "penny-pitching" of the newsboys stopped. The sacred soil should not be so desecrated.

—Mr. John Campbell is now endeavoring to *Chase* the negro into the Democratic pen, with about the same success that the party he clung to attempted to bind them in slavery.

—Professor Morton yesterday received the first premium medal of the American Institute, New York, for the best photographic view of the late solar eclipse.

—Philadelphia boasts some of the handsomest females in the Union, as a walk along Chesnut street will prove; nevertheless there are a few very homely ones to be seen now and then.

—Our city fathers meet again to-day, but whether they will transact any business will be the better determined to-morrow.

AN UNGRATEFUL SCOUNDREL.—On New Third street, below Columbia avenue, resides a lady named Gertrude Smith, whose heart overflows with the milk of human kindness, and who being honest in her own actions, judges others by the same criterion. On the 7th ult., a fellow named Samuel Shaw, an Englishman, aged about twenty-nine years, called on Mrs. Smith and told her a pitiful tale, stating that he was hungry, penniless, friendless, and with no prospect of employment. Mrs. Smith condoled with the fellow, took him in, clothed, fed, and otherwise assisted him, and acted the part of a mother and a Christian lady. On Monday last Samuel was missing, and whilst his benefactress was worrying as to his whereabouts she discovered that a fine beaver overcoat, a pair of pants, some shirts, and several handkerchiefs had also disappeared. The next boarding house will be provided for Samuel at the expense of the Commonwealth.

MARINE.—Yesterday afternoon Henry Clifford, one of the crew of the fine, spacious and commodious craft "142" that plies through the raging canal between this city and New Brunswick, left the vessel at Pier No. 12 Port Richmond, and with Henry left a pair of pants, a coat, a six barreled revolver, several shirts, and a small sum of money, the whole being the property of Captain Henry Kirby, of the "142."

ABUSE OF THE NICOLSON.—John and Robert Cunningham were yesterday arrested at Broad and Columbia avenue, for fast and reckless driving. Alderman Hood held them in $500 bail each to answer.

VAGRANCY.—Last night no less than 121 vagrants were accommodated with lodgings at the Third District Station House. Of these 33 were females.

### HOMICIDE.

**Coroner's Investigation in the Case of J. G. Nagel—Examination of Witnesses—Verdict of the Jury.**

At 10 o'clock this morning Coroner Taylor summoned a jury and commenced an investigation into the circumstances attending the death of Mr. John George Nagel, who, it is alleged, was beaten to death by two colored men in front of his residence, No. 11 Letitia street. The affair occurred on the night of the 9th of March, and soon after Thomas Hill, one of the assailants, was arrested. The other effected his escape. Mr. Nagel lingered until last Monday evening, when death put an end to his sufferings. Hill was present at the investigation to-day. The testimony elicited was as follows:—

John George Nagel sworn—I am fifteen years of age; reside No. 11 Letitia street; lived there with my father; know the prisoner; he boarded next door to us; on last Wednesday evening week a colored man came along the sidewalk in front of our house and pushed against my father; father told him to be careful how he walked; the black man caught hold of my father, when our boy Schnable interfered and said, "You had better not strike him;" the man then took off his coat and commenced the attack on my father; he knocked him down and struck him; the man picked up a brick and threw it at my father, but the missile struck me; Hill then came up and renewed the assault, striking my father and knocking him down; he also struck my mother.

Louis Schnable sworn—I work at Mr. Nagel's bakery; remember the night of the occurrence; Mr. Nagel went out of doors, and I followed him to the sidewalk; saw a colored man (not the prisoner) push against him; Mr. Nagel told him to be careful how he walked; the black man said, "Give me none of your lip;" I told the colored man if he struck Mr. Nagel it would be bad for him; the black man then took off his coat and struck Mr. Nagel, knocking him to the sidewalk; Hill came up and tripped Mr. Nagel, and the latter fell with his head on the sidewalk; while Mr. Nagel was down the prisoner struck him in the face; Mrs. Nagel came out of the house, when the prisoner struck her; the first negro threw a brick at young Nagel.

Mrs. Johanna Kay sworn—I reside No. 7 Black Horse alley; on the evening of the occurrence I helped Mr. Nagel into his house; Mrs. Nagel was bleeding from a wound in the face.

Mary Burns sworn—I reside No. 13 Letitia street; I heard some dispute on our pavement, and looking out of the window saw a colored man quarrelling with Mr. Nagel; heard the black man say, "Do you want to fight?" and then saw him take off his coat; when I got down stairs I saw Nagel lying on the pavement; the black man picked up a brick, threw it, and ran down the street; Hill then joined in the assault and knocked Mr. Nagel down over a cellar door; he had his hands on Mr. Nagel's throat when down and struck him.

George Schreiner sworn.—I reside No. 431 Lombard street; was in Letitia street on the night of the occurrence; saw Hill on the street; he went up to Mr. Nagel and striking him, knocked him down; when down he dealt him another blow; Mrs. Nagel came out to the rescue of her husband, when the prisoner struck her in the face.

Officer Pendeville testified that he arrested Hill the second night after the occurrence; he had trouble with him; the prisoner knocked him down and witness was compelled to use the blackjack on him; witness told him he was the man who beat Nagel, to which he replied, "Yes, and you white ——— I'll kill you." At Fourth and Market streets the prisoner threw away a knife; he pulled it out on witness and was forced to throw it away when the officer threatened to shoot him if he did not.

Young Nagel was recalled, and testified that his father did not strike the colored man first; he was going away on business when the black man pushed against him; would know the other colored man if I saw him; his name is George Black.

Mr. Lundy was called and testified to seeing the prisoner strike Mr. Nagel.

Dr. Shapleigh testified—Mr. Nagel was a heavy man, five feet eight inches in height, and weighed 180 or 190 pounds; there was an extensive bruise on the left side of the face and forehead, which, on dissection, was found to involve the whole temporal muscle; there was a fracture four and a half inches long, running obliquely downwards from near the parietal protuberance, and entirely across the temporal bone; from this two fractures run up for three-fourths of an inch; between the bone and dura mater there was found a clot of blood immediately above the ear; the membranes of the brain were congested and inflamed; the blood vessels of the brain were greatly congested, but the substance of this organ was sound; the deceased came to his death from violence, a fall, or blows upon the head; the immediate causes of death were compression, congestion, and inflammation of the brain.

The evidence here closed, and the jury, after deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—

"That the said John G. Nagel came to his death from violence (blows on his head) at the hands of Thomas Hill and George Black, on the night of March 9, 1870, in front of premises No. 13 Letitia street."

Hill was committed. Black is still at large.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.—A special meeting of the Commercial Exchange was held at noon to-day to take action on the death of Mr. Theodore Wilson, a well-known cracker baker of Philadelphia, and late Treasurer of this association. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Nathan Brook, President, who stated the object for which it had been convened. The following was then offered by Mr. George Pierie, Assistant Secretary, and was unanimously adopted:—

*Whereas*, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst Theodore Wilson, late treasurer of this organization, therefore

*Resolved*, That while we acquiesce in the most reverential spirit in the decrees of Divine Providence, we deplore the loss of one who has endeared himself to all by the ties of personal affection and friendship, and the fidelity with which he has discharged his official duties to this association.

*Resolved*, That a committee of seven members be appointed to condole with the afflicted family of the deceased, and to make the necessary arrangements for our attendance at his funeral.

The following gentlemen were then appointed to constitute the committee:—John S. Ivens, John H. Michener, W. Duke Murphy, D. P. Carrick, Henry L. Gill, Frank C. Hill, and A. J. Gallagher.

Mr. George W. Mears made a short address eulogistic of the late member, and sketching the history of his last illness.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Exchange, Walter G. Wilson, a son of the deceased, was unanimously elected Treasurer *pro tem.*, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening in the hall on Seventh street, President Coleman Sellers in the chair,

Mr. Hector Orr read before the society quite a lengthy paper on "Printing Presses." The subject was one of considerable interest and was well treated. It was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and received with much applause.

The report of the Secretary, Professor Henry Morton, was read. The report noticed several engineering works and new inventions. Among these were a new mechanical movement of gearing for changing relative velocities, invented by Mr. William F. Goodwin and presented by J. H. Cooper, and a new form of water regulator invented by Professor Bunsen. The inventions were explained by means of diagrams thrown upon the screen. Some articles were exhibited which had been plated with nickel in a superior manner by the Adams process. The plating was done by the Star Nickel Plating Company. A number of photographs of icebergs near the coast of Labrador, sent to Professor Morton by Professor J. P. Cook, were shown upon the screen by means of the lantern, and formed quite a pleasing entertainment.

CALF VS. CALVES.—Sylvester Ogle and another chap whose name we can't find in the directory yesterday broke open a stall in the Girard Avenue Market and took therefrom a calf, or rather the portions of a calf. Sylvester shouldered the greater and "unknown" the lesser, and both marched triumphantly away. But, alas for human expectations! their fond hopes of fresh veal were doomed to be blasted. One of Mayor Fox's men saw the whole transaction and followed after them. The pair, although wanting the meat, did not want to meet him, hence they started on a run. "Unknown," thinking it meet, threw his meat away and escaped. Sylvester struggled on, but his calves at length tired and he halted. The officer then came up, and marched him to the office of Alderman Massey, who sent him to prison.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 4:30 o'clock this morning a slight fire occurred in the cellar of the tavern of one Lafferty, southeast corner of Sixteenth and Race streets. A few buckets of water sufficed to stay the progress of the devouring element.

# THIRD EDITION

## Methodist Conference at Pottsville

## Robeson and the Cuban Question.

## Boutwell and the Funding Bill

## The Proceedings of Congress To-day.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

## *FROM THE STATE.*

**The Philadelphia Conference—Report of the Committee on Claims.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

SECOND DAY.

POTTSVILLE, March 17.—The religious services were conducted by Dr. Carrow.

The commission to adjust the claims between the Philadelphia and Wilmington Conferences reported. The report was considered *seriatim* and adopted.

The Conference Stewards proceeded to call for the moneys raised for worn-out preachers and their widows and orphans. The reports showed that the churches had fully come up to their assessments. The amount received will aggregate nearly $8000.

The order of the day was taken. The vote of the laity within the bounds of the conference was reported, showing the majority of votes in favor of Lay Delegation to be 5307. The roll of the conference was then called, and each minister present answered to his name. During the taking of the vote the most intense interest was manifested. The result was 127 yeas to 17 nays. A paper was read from the Baltimore Conference, recommending certain additions to the fifth restrictive rule, preventing the General Conference from further extending the term of ministerial service. Also to prevent any alteration in the composition of the Annual Conference, and that the authority of the bishops shall not be restricted. To-morrow at 10 o'clock was fixed as the time for the taking of the vote.

A committee of five on the Sabbath was ordered.

The annual examination of effective Elders was taken up. Rev. W. Cooper represented the North Philadelphia District. Rev. John Thompson was reported as disabled from effective service. Rev. J. H. Maclaughlin was located at his own request. Rev. C. W. Ayars was reported as having died in triumph on the 18th of November last.

Rev. Gray represented the South Philadelphia District. Adjourned.

## PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

**Senate.**

HARRISBURG, March 17.—Among the petitions were some by Messrs. Nagle, Watt, and Connell, against the bill compelling the produce wagons to leave Second street. The bill was introduced by Mr. Stokes, of the House, and has passed that body.

The following bills were reported favorably:—Senate bill incorporating the Security Storage Company; also, Senate supplement to the Philadelphia Fountain Society.

Senate bill requiring all children in the First School district to attend school. This is the Board of Control bill.

Mr. Henszey, from the Philadelphia Senators, reported his Paving bill introduced yesterday, and an act authorizing the Commissioners of City Property to clean market houses.

Mr. Nagle said that the Philadelphia Senators had held no regular meeting that he knew of. He moved that the bills be referred back, which was agreed to.

The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Lowry introduced a joint resolution protesting against the passage by Congress of the Sherman Funding bill, and in favor of the General Government furnishing and redeeming the whole currency of the country to all who want and will pay for it in the bonds of the Government or in coin.

Mr. Rutan, exempting persons who either offer or accept bribes from prosecution in case they appear and testify to the facts.

Mr. Watt, that owners, masters, or consignees of vessels arriving from foreign ports shall pay such fees as directed by the Board of Port Wardens to the Harbor Master or Master Warden, and on neglect for twenty-four hours shall be subjected to a penalty of $10.

Mr. Connell, declaring that the south line of Chesnut street, between the Delaware and Schuylkill, shall be 539 feet southward of the south line of Market street. Also, incorporating the Wissahickon and Chestnut Hill Railway Company. Also, confirming the by-laws of the Coal Exchange.

The House Appropriation bill was reported by Mr. Billingfelt, but was recommitted in order to be printed. The Police bill came up on third reading.

Mr. Nagle moved to postpone its consideration for the present. The vote was 16 ayes to 16 noes. Before the result was announced, however, Mr. Nagle called attention to the fact that Mr. Kerr had voted, although he had been paired off with a Democrat on all political questions.

Mr. Kerr acknowledged his inadvertence, and withdrew his vote.

The bill was finally postponed and made the special order for to-morrow.

**House.**

Mr. Josephs made a personal explanation relative to his course on the Gambling bill. He had not been opposed to any bill introduced in good faith, but simply to those for blackmailing purposes. The press had misconstrued his remarks.

The House bill prohibiting corporations or contractors from keeping or being interested in the keeping of stores, or issuing orders, due-bills, or other evidence of debt in the payment of any labor, service, or work done for such corporations, came up as the special order of the day. The bill was discussed at length, but postponed.

Mr. Creitz moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill extending the boundary lines of St. Clair borough, Schuylkill county, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Davis said Mr. Elliott, who had secured the indefinite postponement of the bill, was absent from his seat, and moved to postpone the motion for the present, which was agreed to.

## *FROM BALTIMORE.*

**St. Patrick's Day.**

BALTIMORE, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was observed here by a parade of Irish benevolent societies and a detachment of militia.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, March 17—11:30 A. M.—Consols for money, 92⅝; for account, 93. United States Five-twenties of 1862, 91; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 87. Erie Railroad, 22¾; Illinois Central, 115⅛; Great Western, 30.

LONDON, March 17—11:30 A. M.—Linseed Cakes quiet. Sugar firmer, both on the spot and afloat. Spirits turpentine quiet at 30s. 3d.@30s. 6d. Whale oil firm. Calcutta linseed, 61s. 9d.

HAVRE, March 17.—Cotton opened quiet and steady.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Funding Bill.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Secretary Boutwell was before the Ways and Means Committee for two hours this morning, consulting with them about the funding bill. The Secretary urged that the features of the original bill about paying the interest abroad be restored, as it would be an inducement for foreign capitalists to take the bonds. For the sake of speedily disposing of the loan he thought we should sacrifice any feeling of national pride in connection with this matter.

He did not insist upon restoring one per cent. instead of one-half for expenses in exchanging bonds, on account of the strong opposition of the Senate to that feature of the bill. The Secretary insisted upon the speedy passage of the measure, and hoped the House would act upon it favorably. The committee will not report the bill until next week. They will have another meeting on Saturday, and it is believed some important changes will be made in the bill.

**Alaska.**

The House Committee on Territories agreed to-day to report a bill attaching Alaska to Washington Territory, allowing it a proportionate representation in the Territorial Council of Washington.

**The Cuban Question.**

Secretary Robeson had an interview with the House Foreign Affairs Committee to-day on the Cuban question. The Secretary detailed the number and strength of our naval force in Cuban waters, giving also the strength of Spanish navy in that quarter. He was questioned as to the ability of our navy to protect American citizens in Cuba, and replied that provided no difficulty should arise between the United States and Spain our naval force was sufficient for the protection of the American interests in in the West Indies. With regard to the prospects of the insurgents Secretary Robeson agrees in the main with Secretary Fish. The Committee has not agreed on any report as yet.

**The Butler Case.**

There is a good deal of division among members as to the probable action of the House in the case of Butler, of Tennessee. General Logan thinks two-thirds cannot be induced to vote for his expulsion. The evidence in the case was laid on the desks of members this morning, and as it is very damaging to Butler it is thought the minds of members are considerably changed.

**Naval Orders.**

Ensign Richards Clover is detached from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to signal duty. Ensign Edwin K. Moore is detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to the Colorado. Ensign Charles W. Jarboe is detached from signal duty at Washington and ordered to the Naval Observatory. Ensign D. Kindleberger is detached from duty at the naval rendezvous, San Francisco, and ordered to the receiving ship Independence. Paymaster John Brittenhouse is detached from duty as inspector of provisions and clothing at Philadelphia, and ordered to settle his accounts.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—SECOND SESSION.**

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Petitions were presented as follows:—

By Mr. Fenton, from a convention of Friends of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Indiana yearly meetings connected with the Indians of the Northern Superintendency in Nebraska, for an appropriation to purchase wagons, etc., and to erect suitable houses for the Indians.

By Mr. Vickers, of a like import.

By Mr. Scott, for an appropriation of $50,000 from the appropriation for the education of the freedmen for the benefit of the Wilberforce University, Ohio, devoted to the education of colored students.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the bill to abolish the franking privilege was made the special order for Tuesday next.

The calendar was then taken up, and the resolution offered by Mr. Ferry for the consideration in open session of all treaties for the acquisition of entire dominions of a foreign power was considered.

Mr. Pomeroy said that when the President transmitted a confidential communication it was obligatory upon the Senate to see that the confidence was not violated.

At 1:30 P. M. the Georgia bill was taken up, and speeches were delivered by Messrs. Spencer and Howard in opposition to the Bingham amendment.

**House.**

Mr. Pratt asked leave to offer a resolution reciting that the Legislature of Virginia has vacated all the offices in Virginia by an act called the Enabling act, and has given the power of appointment to the Governor in some cases and the judges in others, and instructing the Reconstruction Committee to inquire and report whether the passage and enforcement of such act, and the consequent change in the form of government, taking the election of officers from the people and giving it to individuals, is not such a violation of the Constitution of Virginia and of the fundamental conditions on which the State was admitted to representation as to demand the interposition of Congress, in order that a republican form of government may be secured in Virginia.

Mr. Brooks (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Pratt remarked that if Mr. Brooks believed the action of his friends in Virginia to be constitutional, he certainly should have no objection to the resolution.

Mr. Brooks—We have had Virginia reconstructed three or four times already.

Mr. Pratt—She needs reconstruction again.

Mr. Shanks (Ind.) offered a resolution in regard to perfecting title in the Government to the National Cemeteries. Adopted.

Mr. Sargent, from the Mining Committee, reported a bill to amend the act of July 26, 1866, granting the right of way to ditch and canal owners over the public lands by adding to it several new sections allowing placer claims to be entered and patented at the rate of $2·50 an acre, providing that no placer claim shall exceed one hundred and sixty acres, etc.

Mr. Sargent explained and advocated the provisions of the bill.

Mr. Julian opposed its passage.

After an hour's discussion between Messrs. Julian, Ferriss, Sargent, and Johnson the bill was passed.

Mr. Ferriss, from the Mining Committee, made an adverse report on a bill in the matter of the Sutro tunnel.

Mr. Sargent made a minority report, and argued in favor of the measure as referred to the committee, showing that the rejection of the bill continued Adolph Sutro in the enjoyment of valuable privileges to the injury of the mining companies. Pending his remarks the morning hour expired, and the matter went over to the morning hour on Tuesday.

The House then, at half-past 1, proceeded to the consideration of the two resolutions reported yesterday from the Military Committee in the matter of Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, for the sale of a West Point cadetship, one resolution being for the condemnation of Mr. Butler and the other being for his expulsion.

Mr. Logan, chairman of the committee, explained how it was that each resolution was signed by four members. The resolution condemning Butler had received a majority vote in the committee, but when the resolution came to be signed there were some members absent. The resolution of expulsion was really a minority report. He also said that the committee had agreed to have the testimony read and to leave the question without argument to the decision of the House, which was thereupon read.

General A. Schoeppe testified to having, through General Este, procured the appointment of Augustus C. Tyler from Mr. Butler, and to having paid General Este $2300 for it, which he understood was to go to Tennessee to be used for election purposes.

General Daniel Tyler testified to having paid the money for his son's appointment, and that he had been told by Mr. Cooper, President Johnson's private secretary, that such appointments were offered in Washington for money and by other friends that the thing was not uncommon.

General George P. Este testified that the negotiations with Mr. Butler had been made through him, and that he had paid about one thousand dollars to Mr. Butler for it. He could not say how much he (Este) had received. That was all the experience he had had in that line of business. He had not made any proposition to pay Mr. Butler until after the appointment had been agreed on. It was upon his own (Este's) motion that he had suggested to Mr. Butler the propriety of his permitting him to give him a certain sum of money, and there was perhaps some talk as to the proposed canvass.

He thought that Mr. Butler mentioned the fact that there were two papers in his district that were in a very bad condition and that required support. Butler had said to him in that conversation:—"General, I do not know; I cannot take this for myself." He had never, before the appointment, proposed to Mr. Butler to pay him anything for it. He himself had felt no personal interest in the Tennessee press or canvas, and did not care what Butler did with the money, but Butler had distinctly stated to him that he would not receive it for himself.

The witnesses for the defense testified as follows:—

Samuel Milligan, of Tennessee, had received an appointment to the Naval Academy for one of his sons from Butler; had never given him anything for it except thanks. He knew that Butler decided to appoint a boy from his own district to West Point, but there was no boy qualified.

The vote was taken on the resolution censuring Mr. Butler, of Tennessee, for selling cadetships, and resulted—yeas, 101; nays, 68.

# FOURTH EDITION

## The Great Storm at the North.

## Roofs Crushed in by Snow.

## Many Persons Seriously Hurt.

## The Missouri Legislature.

## The Two Mayors of Richmond.

## Serious Municipal Disturbance

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**Specie in Bank of France.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

PARIS, March 17.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 19,900,000f. since last Thursday.

**Rochefort and the Murder Trial.**

Henri Rochefort has been taken to Tours, where he is to appear as a witness in the Bonaparte-Noir homicide case.

Louis Noir announces in the public prints to-day that he has now been admitted as a *partie civile* against Prince Bonaparte.

**The City of Boston Canard.**

LONDON, March 17.—The *Times* prints the City of Bostoh canard uncorrected this morning. The underwriters have exacted seven guineas premium on the over-due steamer Samaria, while the premium on the City of Boston has again been reduced.

The question put by Sir J. Pakington in the House of Commons, as to the overloading of the steamer City of Boston, has called from the Board of Trade a report giving extended rules and regulations for interior loading of ships, etc., etc.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Equinoctial Storm.**

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—The storm continues, and the snow is wet and heavily packed. All the trains which should have reached this place yesterday morning arrived this morning with famished passengers. It is now believed that the trains will all be running on time by to-morrow evening.

The thermometer stood at 32 degrees. About 8 o'clock this morning the the roof of the carpenter shop on Greenwood avenue was crushed by the force of the snow. The brick walls of the building were forced out, and one of the walls fell upon an adjoining dwelling house, burying in the rubbish an old lady, Mrs. Loop. Her injuries are supposed to be fatal.

A man named William Dodd, while engaged in shovelling snow in the rear of the carpenter shop at the time of the disaster, had his leg broken and was otherwise injured. Several barns and other buildings have been crushed by the snow, and further disasters are apprehended.

## *FROM THE WEST.*

**Missouri Legislature.**

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The lower house yesterday passed a bill providing that whenever a county, city, or town issues bonds for public improvements, the proceeds of State and county taxes except, for school purposes, derived from increased valuation of taxable property over the assessment last made prior to the creation of the debt, be applied for ten years to the payment of the interest and principal of such debt, these taxes to be collected through the ordinary State machinery and paid into the State Treasury; the State treasury to pay the interest on such debts in the same manner as it pays the interest on State bonds. No county, city, town, or municipal township shall hereafter be permitted to incur a debt to exceed ten per cent. of the assessed value of taxable property.

**St. Patrick's Day in St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—The Irish citizens are celebrating St. Patrick's Day on a grander scale than for many years. The various benevolent, temperance, and other societies, citizens on horseback, in carriages, and on foot, formed in procession at 9 o'clock, paraded several prominent streets, with music, flags, and banners, stopping at St. Patrick's Church, where mass was performed, and an eloquent panegyric pronounced by the Rev. P. F. O'Reilly; after which the procession was reformed and is now extending the parade. The line of march is crowded with spectators. The Knights of St. Patrick give a grand banquet at the Southern Hotel to-night, and one or two societies give balls.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Internal Revenue Receipts from Toba**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Supervisor Pressbury makes the following official statement of collections from tobacco in Virginia:—

The collections from tobacco in this State for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, amounted to $225,928·55; for the fiscal year 1867, $274,692·94; for the fiscal year 1868, $413,912·35; for the fiscal year ending June, 1869, $1,472,373·75; making a total collection for four years prior to July 1, 1869, $2,386,908·12. The collections made by stamps on tobacco for eight months of the present fiscal year, beginning July 1, 1869, amounted to $2 782,712·79, or $395,804·67 more than was collected in the four years previous.

The collections for the remaining four months of the present fiscal year, 1870, will make the aggregate tax from tobacco at least $4,250,000. There has been shipped in bond, the last eight months, 11,796,329 pounds, the tax upon which is largely paid in the Northern cities. The prospects of the trade for the coming season are very flattering. The revenue service, under the administration of the present officers, promises large additions to the collections during the coming year.

## *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**Affairs in Virginia.**

RICHMOND, March 17.—For some time there have been rumors that the present authorities, in office by military appointment, intended resisting any movement to dispossess them till their successors were elected by the people, as they held the Enabling act, declaring the offices vacant, to be unconstitutional.

Last night the City Council, appointed by Governor Walker under the Enabling act, elected Henry K. Ellison Mayor, and chose a new chief and captain of police.

This morning about daylight the new Chief, Major John Poe, applied at the lower station-house for possession, but was refused. Later in the day Mayor Ellison applied by letter to Mayor Cohoon for the Mayor's office, books, etc., and was refused. Cohoon declaring he was in office by law, and would not yield until ejected by process from the courts.

Mr. Cohoon, who had possession of the lower station house, proceeded to swear in special constables to the number of 150, including about 20 colored.

Mayor Ellison then proceeded to swear in about 200 special officers, and at one o'clock surrounded the lower station house, where Cohoon and his specials are, the plan being to arrest any of them who came out. Mayor Ellison has possession of the City Hall and all other public buildings, except the station houses, which are held by the opposite party.

The old police force is divided about equally between the two mayors. There is now a crowd of a thousand blacks and many whites congregated about the lower station house, which is the point of interest. Cohoon sent through his counsel, ex-Governor Wise, a letter to Governor Walker, stating his possession, and asking assistance to maintain his authority.

# FIFTH EDITION

## THE LATEST NEWS.

## The City of Boston Excitement.

## The Butler Case Decided.

## He is Censured—Not Expelled.

**Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.**

## *FROM HALIFAX.*

**The City of Boston Excitement.**

HALIFAX, March 17.—There was great excitement in this city yesterday respecting the fate of the steamer City of Boston. Numerous despatches were received announcing her arrival, and were universally believed, and the subsequent despatches containing contrary reports had a sad effect. Business was almost generally suspended, the City Council failed to get a quorum, the Legislative Council met and passed resolutions of sympathy for the relatives and friends of the ill-fated passengers and then adjourned, and the Irish Society, as a mark of respect, will omit their annual dinner to-day.

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Butler Censured, but not Expelled.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The case of R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, came up as the regular order after the morning hour. At the request of General Logan the testimony in the case was all read by the Clerk, after which the House proceeded to vote. The substitute offered by General Logan in favor of expulsion was agreed to—yeas, 101; nays, 60.

The Speaker then stated that the House must vote directly on the question of expulsion, and that it would require two-thirds to expel. The House, by a vote of 102 yeas, to 68 nays, refused to expel Mr. Butler.

The resolution of censure was then adopted.

THE CONGRESS AND BROOKLYN.—The United States sloop-of-war Congress, which left the Navy Yard on the morning of the 15th inst. to proceed to Boston on her trial trip, stopped at Chester to procure ballast to bring her "by the stern." Yesterday she left the latter place. This vessel is commanded by Captain N. B. Harrison. A full list of her officers was published in THE TELEGRAPH some days since.

Ever since the close of the Rebellion the United States frigate Brooklyn has been lying at the Navy Yard. Recently orders were received from Washington authorizing repairs to be made to her, preparatory to her being ordered to sea. The Brooklyn is a second class screw frigate of 2070 tons burden; was built in 1858, at New York, by Mr. Westervelt, under the supervision of the Naval Constructor at that port. During the late struggle she took an active part, being first the flagship of Admiral Farragut, Senior Officer of the Navy while in command of the Gulf squadron, and subsequently the flagship of Admiral Godon (now in command of the Navy Yard at New York) while commanding the South Atlantic squadron.

THE FATTED CALF KILLED.—A few days ago we published the mysterious disappearance of one Joseph Linderman, alias "Bell," a butcher residing at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, with $2100 in cash in his possession. Yesterday the mystery was partly cleared up by the return of Joseph, who it appears had been spending the time at Milford, Del., but with whom he does not know. He had on him a new suit of clothes and the greater portion of the cash. Maybe there wasn't rejoicing in that family over the return of Joseph; maybe the fatted calf was not killed, dressed, and served up; maybe the children didn't sing, "Oh, no! no! all for Joe!" Maybe not.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—At Sixth and York streets, on Tuesday night, was committed a deed of violence which has had the effect of awakening the whole police force, and which for audacity and completeness has scarcely ever been excelled. At the point named is a grocery store and dwelling combined. Into this dwelling on Tuesday night some desperate burglars effected an entrance by prying open the back window shutter. Once inside they proceeded to the bedroom of the inmates, opened the door by means of nippers, entered the apartment and, horrible to relate, stole $3 in cash. For further particulars see small bills.

THE KNIFE.—Late last evening a citizen, whilst proceeding along Tenth street, near Locust, was attacked by two ruffians named John McComb and John McGeary, and badly beaten. Finding the stranger was getting off rather easy, McComb drew from his pocket a knife and inflicted a fearful wound on his right cheek, laying it open from the cheek-bone to the mouth. An officer arriving, McComb was taken into custody, but McGeary escaped. The former will have a hearing to-day before Alderman Kerr.

"SHERIDAN'S RIDE."—Mr. T. Buchanan Read's picture of Sheridan's famous ride has made a great and almost unprecedented sensation. It is visited by crowds of persons every day, and it is gratifying to know that the artist will receive a handsome sum by the exhibition. Mr. T. B. Pugh, who has the picture in charge, will take it to other cities after the exhibition in this city closes, and with his skilful management it will doubtless attract as much notice elsewhere as it has in Philadelphia.

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next "star" that Mr. Pugh will introduce is the humorist and poet, John G. Saxe, who will appear at the Academy of Music on Monday evening next, and discourse upon "French Folks at Home." After the lecture Mr. Saxe will recite, by request, his poems of "The Proud Miss McBride" and "The Press."

IN TOWN.—Commissioner Delano, of the Internal Revenue Department, Washington, is in town looking after matters connected with his especial bureau. His time to-day has been principally taken up in a case now before the United States District Court.

CHICKENS.—Some lovers of poultry last night paid a visit to the chicken houses of a couple of gentlemen at Chew and Wistar streets, Germantown, and robbed them of sixty-one fowls.

S. P. C. A.—Alderman Moore had held in $500 bail to answer one John Connor for working a horse suffering from galled shoulders.

—Professor Roehrig, of Cornell University, received last week from the Sultan of Turkey the glittering star of the Imperial Order of the Mejidie, accompanied by a very flattering letter.

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 City 6s, Old | 105½ | 2 sh Minehill R | 51⅝ |
| $200 C & A 1m 6s, '89 | 93½ | 2 sh Penna R | 56⅜ |
| $2000 U S 5-20, 65 J'y | 108 |